



LANCASTER, PA.

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Eclipses for the year 1906.

There will be five eclipses this year, three of the Sun and two of the Moon, viz:

I. The first is a total eclipse of the moon on the 8th and 9th of February. The beginning is visible in North and South America in general, and in the western parts of Europe and Africa. The end is visible in North America in general, in the middle and western parts of South America and in the north-eastern parts of Asia and Australia.

Moon enters penumbra on February 8th, at 11 o'clock 54 minutes, in the evening.

Moon enters earth's shadow on February 9th, at 12 o'clock 37 minutes, in the morning.

Beginning of total eclipse on February 9th, at 2 o'clock 57 minutes, in the morning.

Middle of the eclipse on February 9th, at 2 o'clock 47 minutes, in the morning.

End of total eclipse on February 9th, at 3 o'clock 36 minutes, in the morning.

Moon leaves earth's shadow on February 9th, at 4 o'clock 37 minutes, in the morning.

Moon leaves penumbra on February 9th, at 5 o'clock 39 minutes, in the morning.

Size of eclipse-1.631 (diameter of Moon-1.0).

II. The second is a partial eclipse of the Sun on the 23d of February, invisible here, visible at the South Pole and in the southern part of Australia.

III. The third is a partial eclipse of the Sun on the 21st of July; invisible in America, visible in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean.

IV. The fourth is a total eclipse of the Moon on the 4th of August, invisible. The beginning is visible in the central and western parts of North America, Asia and Australia. The end is visible in Alaska and throughout Asia and Australia.

V. The fifth is a partial eclipse of the Sun on the 19th, of August, invisible here, visible in the northern part of North America at the North Pole and in the northwestern part of the United States before sunset.

VENUS (♀) is the reigning Planet this year.

CARDINAL POINTS.

Vernal Equinox entrance of Sun into Aries, March 21st, at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Summer Solstice, entrance of Sun into Cancer, June 22nd, at 3 o'clock in the morning.

Autumnal Equinox, entrance of Sun into Libra, September 23rd, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

Winter Solstice, entrance of Sun into Capricorn, December 22nd, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

Centennial Almanac for the year 1906

The following is an extract from the "Centennial Almanac" for the year 1906:

VENUS is this year the reigning planet.

YEAR IN GENERAL.—Is more humid than dry, all parts of the year taken together, also sultry and pretty warm.

SPRING.—If the solar year drives the cold pretty far into the year, there will be a late spring, generally temperate and favorable to all kinds of grain. When the growing grain is large, the sheep may be driven in with safety, they may also be allowed to run in the meadows longer than they are wont to be in other years.

SUMMER.—If the wetness in the spring does not continue so long, a warm sultry summer will follow, as it generally happens; but if there should be much rain in the spring a dry, hot summer will come, which however seldom is the case, and a good wine will grow; otherwise it is always to be apprehended that a great deal of hay and grain will rot in the field. If in the Venus year a dry summer happens, the grain will be thin; which will follow, if in February, March, April or May preceding, an eclipse of the sun has taken place.

AUTUMN.—Is generally in the beginning warm and pleasant, but does not long continue so, therefore all diligence must be used that the vineyards be covered and the winter grain be sown in time, for in the end of November it generally grows cold, the earth becomes closed by frost and snow, and does not open again before Christmas.

WINTER.—Is moderate, in the beginning dry, afterwards, particularly from the 12th of February until its end quite humid, has very heavy falls of rain, which will cause great damage to houses, men and cattle.

CULTIVATION OF SUMMER GRAIN.—When the spring

is too wet, so that it rains almost daily, it must be seen that the grain be put into the ground timely, for a dry, hot summer will follow, when there will be no rain for several weeks; but if the spring be not excessively wet, a warm and humid summer will follow; otherwise the summer will be hot and dry, and all kinds of spring grain will remain very much behind; but if the spring be humid, (as is generally the case) all kinds of spring grain will succeed well; but much depends upon bringing it in without damage. If it should be seen in the spring, that it rains almost daily, the seed of leguminous plants should be sown on lean soil, otherwise they will shoot out and rot. If the summer should be dry, there will not be much good at the flax and hemp.

CULTIVATION OF WINTER GRAIN.—The Venus year may turn out as it will, rye and wheat will yield but little more than straw, and will seldom succeed well, except the fresh grain be cut off in the spring.

AUTUMN SEEDING.—Seeding should be done timely, on account of the approaching early winter. On account of the heavy rains and succeeding unfavorable weather, the seed should be sown as early as possible.

FRUIT.—If the spring should be very wet, there will be very little of any kind of fruit; but if it should be ordinarily temperate, there will be an abundance of apples, prunes, cherries, but not many pears, and but few acorns.

GRAPE CULTURE.—A full autumn may be expected, but the grape rots more under this planet than under any other. The grape is not in danger from the frost, and an excellent wine will be produced.

HOPS.—Will grow well and be pretty abundant.

TEMPESTS AND THUNDERGUSTS.—In this year numerous and almost daily thunderstorms will occur, and here and there sudden and violent showers of rain.

AGRICULTURAL ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1906,

Being the second after Leap Year, and until the 4th
of July the 130th of American Independence.

Arranged after the System of the German Calendars.

CONTAINING

The rising, setting, and eclipses of the Sun and Moon; the phases and places of the Moon; the aspects
of the planets, the rising, setting and southing of the most conspicuous planets and fixed
stars, the equation of time, and the time of high water at Philadelphia;
with a variety of useful and entertaining matter, official list
of Courts of Quarter Sessions, &c.

Calculated for the Meridian of Pennsylvania and the adjoining States.



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Movable Feasts and Chronological Cycles.

MOVABLE FEASTS.

Septuagesima Sunday, February 11.
 Sexagesima Sunday, February 18.
 Quinquagesima Sunday, February 25.
 Shrove Tuesday, February 27.
 Ash Wednesday, or first day of Lent, February 28.
 Quadragesima Sunday, March 4.
 Mid Lent, March 21.
 Palm Sunday, April 8.
 Maunday Thursday, April 12.
 Good Friday, April 13.
 Easter Sunday, April 15.
 Low Sunday, April 22.
 Rogation Sunday, May 20.
 Ascension Day, May 24.
 Whit Sunday, June 3.
 Trinity Sunday, June 10.
 Corpus Christi, June 14.
 Decoration Day, May 30.

Thanksgiving Day, on fourth or last Thursday in November as President may appoint.
 First Sunday in Advent, December 2.
 Sundays after Trinity are 24 this year.
 Christmas Day, December 25.

QUATEMBER OR EMBER DAYS.

1st. On the 7., 9., and 10. of March.
 2d. On the 6., 8. and 9. of June.
 3d. On the 19., 21. and 22. of September.
 4th. On the 19., 21. and 22. of December.













CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter.....	G.
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number.....	7
Epacts.....	5
Solar Cycle.....	11
Roman Indiction.....	4
Julian Period.....	6619











The chronology of the Jews for the year 5667 commences on the 20th of September 1906.

The chronology of the Mahomedans for the year 1324 commences on the 25. of February 1906.
















CHARACTERS OF THE CONSTELLATIONS.

 Aries, the Ram.	 Leo, the Lion.	 Sagittarius, the Bowman.
 Taurus, the Bull.	 Virgo, the Virgin.	 Capricornus, the Goat.
 Gemini, the Twins.	 Libra, the Balance.	 Aquarius, the Butler.
 Cancer, the Crab.	 Scorpio, the Scorpion.	 Pisces, the Fishes.

ASTRONOMICAL CHARACTERS EXPLAINED:

 New Moon.	 Moon's ascending Node, or Dragon's Head.
 First quarter, or Moon in general.	 Moon's descending Node, or Dragon's Tail.
 Full Moon.	 Moon's Ascension.
 Last quarter, or Moon in general.	 Moon's Descension.
	 Moon in apogee, furthest from the earth.
	 Moon in Perigee, nearest to the earth.

PLANETS AND ASPECTS.

 Sun,	 Mars,	 Conjunction, or planets in the same longitude.
 Mercury,	 Jupiter,	 Sextile, when they are 60 degrees apart.
 Venus,	 Saturn,	 Quartile, when they are 90 degrees distant.
 Neptune,	 Herschel,	 Trine, when they are 120 degrees distant.
 Earth,	 Moon,	 Opposition, when they are 180 degrees distant.

NOTE TO THE READER.—The calculation of the Almanac is made to solar or apparent time, to which add the equation when the sun is slow, and subtract when fast, for the mean or clock time.—Calculated originally by WILL. R. IBACH, successor to LAWRENCE J. IBACH.

AGRICULTURAL.

MONEY-SAVING BUGS.

Natural Enemies of Other Insects That Prey on Fields Imported by the Government in Large Numbers.

The Government of the United States imports two kinds of bugs: First, parasites and natural enemies of other insects that injure grain, fruits and vegetables; and second, insects that are useful because of their products or their beneficial relations to cultivated plants.

In the first class are perhaps a thousand species, but only a few of them have been of notable value. C. L. Marlatt, the entomologist of the Agricultural Department, who is in charge of experimental field work, when asked which foreign bug had been the most useful to the people of the United States, expressed the opinion that the parasite introduced from Russia to drive out the Hessian fly had probably accomplished the most good, although the Australian lady-bird had been exceedingly useful.

"The Hessian fly, which attacks wheat," said Mr. Marlatt, "has caused the farmer of the United States an average loss of \$50,000,000 a year for ten years. In 1900 it cost the farmers of Ohio and Indiana alone \$45,000,000, and but for a parasite which has kept the Hessian fly in check, the loss to the wheat crop would be not less than \$200,000,000 annually. This parasite is a tiny fly which was sent over by mail from Russia some years ago. It is the natural enemy of the Hessian fly and feeds upon it, and the latter has practically disappeared on account of it.

"The Australian lady-bird," continued Mr. Marlatt, "is the next in importance of the natural history importations of the Government, but its name is misleading, for it isn't a bird at all. It's a little red beetle about a quarter of an inch long, with black markings, and is scientifically known as the vedalia. It feeds voraciously both as larvae and as a beetle upon the white scale, a curious insect from Australia which settles upon the leaves, fruit and twigs of orange and other citrus trees, covers itself with its own secretion of white wax and poisons and kills the trees. Fifteen years ago it was rapidly devastating the orange districts of California, when Dr. Koebele of the Agricultural Department, was sent to Australia to discover what was holding it in check there.

"In Australia Koebele discovered that the little beetle I have described was the greatest enemy of the white scale. He collected a large number of them from the trees, brought them to Southern California and liberated them in the orange groves, where they have protected the trees from that time to this like policemen. The State Board of Horticulture cultivates them and looks after them now. They have been shipped from here to Italy, Portugal, Egypt and South Africa to do the same work, and they have done it well.

"That was the beginning of insect importation into the United States. Since then we have brought in many other varieties. Next in importance perhaps is the Asiatic lady-bird, a black beetle one-eighth of an inch long, with two red spots, which I brought from Northern China in 1902 to kill the San Jose scale, which is as vicious an enemy of apples, pears, plums and other deciduous trees as the white scale is of the orange, and it works the same way. The San Jose scale is so-called because it was introduced into this country at San Jose, California, by a missionary from China with some fancy plants he brought over from that country, and I was sent to China by the Secretary of Agriculture to discover whether there was any means of controlling it. I found the Asiatic lady-bird and sent several hundred home through the mails. Their rations were sent with them and they reached Washington safely, but, during the winter of 1902-1903, all died except two. From that pair, however, during the season of 1903, we bred more than five thousand beetles and have kept breeding them ever since. We have distributed them throughout the Southern and Eastern States where they give promise of ultimately becoming very important. They have done the best in Georgia. The San Jose scale has caused an average loss of \$10,000,000 a year to the fruit growers, and every man who has an orchard suffers, but the little beetle will keep it down. Last summer in one orchard in Georgia between thirty and forty thousand beetles were bred from fifty that were sent down from this department, and they are all busy. The work is only beginning.

"Just now," said Mr. Marlatt, "the kelep or Guatamala ant, is attracting a great deal of attention because it can overcome the boll weevil, a worm which eats into the flower of the cotton plant and kills it. This weevil caused a loss of \$40,000,000 in Texas in 1903, and as much more in 1904, and has done similar damage in other cotton States. Mr. O. F. Cook, a botanist of the Agricultural Department, who was studying cotton growing in Guatamala, discovered in certain localities that the boll weevil did not appear, and he began to hunt for the reason. He noticed a large ant, half an inch long, living in small colonies in the ground, and, after studying its habits, discovered that it was the natural enemy of the weevil and hunted for it in every cotton field. When it finds a weevil it stings it, benumbs it and carries it off for food. Cook dug up ninety ant hills, put them in fruit jars and shipped them over to Texas, where they were released into certain cotton fields last Summer. They did good work, but there is some doubt about the ability of the ants to endure our cold Winters. Unless they can be hibernate and breed rapidly they will be of no particular value, for we would not be able to import enough from Guatamala to protect more than a few fields."

JANUARY, 1st Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w. h.	Moon south. h. m.	Moon Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun slo. m.	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.
Monday	1 <i>New Year</i>	6	5 34		5 11 44	in γ 7* so. 8 59 e.	47	23 4	37
Tuesday	2 Abel, Seth	7	6 17		19 morn.	2. η sets 8 37 e.	47	23 4	37
Wednesday	3 Enoch	8	6 59		1 12 27	\oplus in Perihelion.	57	23 4	37
Thursday	4 Methusalem	8	7 42		13 1 34	\odot in δ gr. Elong. δ sets 57 22 4 38	57	22 4	38
Friday	5 Simon	9	8 26		26 2 3	\odot μ Rigel south 10 5 e.	67	22 4	38
Saturday	6 <i>Epiphany</i>	10	9 11		9 2 37	\odot μ μ sets 3 41 m.	67	21 4	39

1] 1st Sunday after Epiphany. Luke 2. Days' length 9 hours 18 min.

Sunday	7 Isidor	11	9 59		22 3 56	δ sets 8 51 even.	77	21 4	39
Monday	8 Erhard	12	10 49		2 4 51	Pollux so. 12 30 m \odot	77	20 4	40
Tuesday	9 Julian	12	11 41		15 5 47	\odot ψ \odot η sets 8 13 e	77	20 4	40
Wednesday	10 <i>Paul, Herm.</i>	1	morn.		25 rises	10. ϕ rises 6 57 m.	87	19 4	41
Thursday	11 Hyginus	2	12 33		11 6 16	\odot gr. libration east	87	19 4	41
Friday	12 Rinehold	2	1 26		25 7 19	Achernar south 6 1 even. \odot in δ	97	18 4	42
Saturday	13 Hilary	3	2 8		7 8 19	μ sets 3 13 morn.	97	18 4	42

2] 2d Sunday after Epiphany. John 2. Days' length 9 hours 26 min.

Sunday	14 Felix	3	3 9		19 9 26	δ sets 8 45 even.	97	17 4	43
Monday	15 Maurice	4	3 59		1 10 33	Algol south 7 21 e.	107	16 4	44
Tuesday	16 Marcellus	5	4 49		14 11 42	\odot δ \odot η sets 7 49 e.	107	15 4	45
Wednesday	17 <i>Franklin born Anthony</i>	6	5 40		26 morn.	17. ϕ in δ ϕ sets 107 14 4 46	107	14 4	46
Thursday	18 Prisca	7	6 32		12 12 48	Sirius south 10 50 e.	117	13 4	47
Friday	19 Sarah	8	7 25		24 1 26	Capella south 9 12 e.	117	12 4	48
Saturday	20 F. Sebastian	9	8 21		5 2 30	\odot in per. μ sets 2 45 e \odot enters δ	117	12 4	48

3] 3d Sunday after Epiphany. Matth. 8. Days' length 9 hours 38 min.

Sunday	21 Agnes	10	9 18		18 3 38	μ station-ary δ sets 8 40 e.	127	11 4	49
Monday	22 Vincent	11	10 16		0 4 46	\odot μ \odot Regulus rises 6 58 e. \odot	127	10 4	50
Tuesday	23 Emerentia	12	11 14		13 5 45	\odot δ \odot η sets 7 25 e.	127	9 4	51
Wednesday	24 <i>St. Catharine</i>	1	evening		11 28 sets	24. δ ϕ \odot Canopus south 8 40 even.	127	8 4	52
Thursday	25 <i>Paul's Conv.</i>	2	1 4		11 6 25	Aldebaran south 8 8 e. \odot in γ	137	7 4	53
Friday	26 Polycarpus	2	1 55		25 7 28	\odot gr. libr. west δ η \odot	137	6 4	54
Saturday	27 F. Chrysost.	3	2 42		10 8 30	ϕ in Aphelion μ rises 2 11 m.	137	5 4	55

4] 4th Sunday after Epiphany. Matth. 8. Days' length 9 hours 52 min.

Sunday	28 Charles	3	3 27		24 9 27	δ \odot δ sets 8 34 e.	137	4 4	56
Monday	29 <i>McKinley born Valerius</i>	4	4 11		2 10 29	Arcturus rises 10 6 e.	137	3 4	57
Tuesday	30 Adelgunda	5	4 53		14 11 23	Procyon south 10 40 e.	137	2 4	58
Wednesday	31 Virgil	6	5 36		26 morn.	η sets 7 2 even.	147	1 4	59

January has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

First quarter the 2nd, at 9 o'clock 52 minutes in the morning; cold rain.

Full moon the 10th, at 11 o'clock 36 minutes in the morning; cold and windy.

Last quarter the 17th, at 3 o'clock 48 minutes in the evening; clear and cold.

New moon the 24th, at 12 o'clock 9 minutes in the afternoon; snow.

Probable State of the Weather.

JANUARY: 1st, 2d, clear and cold; 3d, rain; 4th, 5th, 6th, clear; 7th, 8th, cloudy; 9th, 10th, 11th, windy and cold; 12th, 13th, fair; 14th, 15th, changeable; 16th, 17th, 18th, clear and cold; 19th, 20th, 21st, changeable; 22d, 23d, cloudy; 24th, 25th, 26th, snow; 27th, 28th, clear and cold; 29th, 30th, 31st, clear.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	1 Mifflin	8 Cameron	15
Clinton	1 Wyoming	8 Bucks	22
York	1 Carbon	8 Lackwanna	22
Lehigh	1 Dauphin	8 Centre	22
Mercer	1 Blair	8 Elk	22
Schuylkill	1 Clarion	8 Adams	22
Allegheny	1 Fulton	9 Venango	22
Greene	1 Perry	15 Tioga	22
Luzerne	8 Lancaster	15 Chester	22
Susquehanna	8		

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

Morning stars.

Venus until February 14.; after November 29.

Mars after July 15.

Jupiter after June 10. until December 28.

Saturn after February 24. until September 4.

Mercury after February 20. until April 4.; June

8. until August 11.; September 24. until November.

Evening stars.

Venus after February 14. until November 29.

Mars until July 15.

Jupiter until June 10.; after December 28.

Saturn until February 24.; after September 4.

Mercury until February 20.; April 4. until June 8;

August 11. until September 24.; after November 30.

PLANETS' GREATEST BRILLIANCY.

Mercury—January 4th, May 3d, August 29th, December 18th, rises in the morning before the Sun and sets in the evening after the Sun, March 18th, July 15th, November 9th. Venus—October 25th. Saturn—September 4th. Jupiter—December 28th.



THE OBSERVANCE OF EASTER.

Why does the date of Easter change instead of being a fixed date? Many persons ask this question at Easter time. The answer is somewhat complicated and lengthy, but the following may serve as a summary of the history.

Easter is the movable festival commemorating the resurrection of Jesus Christ, occurring on the Sunday after Good Friday. It corresponds with the pascha or passover of the Jews. The origin of the name Easter is traced to Ostere (Saxon), Eastre (French), the name of a goddess of Spring in whose honor a festival was celebrated in April by the nations of Europe. On their conversions to Christianity the festival became the observance of the resurrection of Christ.









































In the first Century of the Christian Era there was much contention between the Eastern (Jewish) and the Western (Roman) Churches as to the day on which Easter should be kept. The strife continued until the Council of Nicea A. D. 325 issued a decree, that Easter day is always the first Sunday after the fourteenth day of the calendar moon (full moon), which (fourteenth day) falls on or next after March 21, according to the rules laid down for the construction of the calendar; so that if the fourteenth day happen on a Sunday, Easter day is the Sunday after. Easter therefore falls always in the time between March 22 and April 25. On the date of Easter depend all the movable feasts of the Church.

HOW TO DETECT SPAVIN.

When the buyer suspects that a spavin large or small is present yet finds lameness absent possibly due to continuous exercise or some preventive measure adopted for the occasion, he can speedily ascertain whether it is indeed present by a simple test. Have an assistant lead the horse out to halt and prepare to trot him instantly at the word "go." Now lift up the foot of the suspected hind leg and hold it as close to the horse's belly as possible for a few minutes. Suddenly drop it and immediately trot the horse when he will, for the first few steps or even rods, go intensely lame, but soon recover. This is an unfailling test and should be practiced in every case where there is the slightest suspicion of a spavin.

—You may know a man's principles by the things he has an interest in.

FEBRUARY, 2d Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. W. h.	Moon south. h. m.	Moon Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun slo. m.	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.
Thursday	1 Bridget	7	6 16		9 12 19	 1. ☾ in apogee $\frac{1}{2}$ sets 6 54 e.	147	05	0
Friday	2 Candlemass	7	7 4		23 12 48	 2. ☾ sets 6 54 m.	146	59	1
Saturday	3 Blasius	8	7 51		8 1 41	Sirius south 9 46 e.	146	58	2
5] 5th Sunday after Epiphany. Matth. 13. Days' length 10 hours 6 min									
Sunday	4 Veronica	9	8 39		21 2 34	☾ sets 8 32 e.	146	57	3
Monday	5 Agatha	10	9 30		3 3 32	☾ in Aphelion 	146	55	5
Tuesday	6 Dorothy	11	10 22		15 4 30	Castor south 10 25 e.	146	54	6
Wednesd	7 Richard	12	11 15		28 5 29	☾ gr. libration east	146	53	7
Thursday	8 Solomon	12	morn		7 6 7	 $\frac{1}{2}$ sets 6 30 e.	146	52	8
Friday	9 Apollonia	1	12 8		19 rises	 9. ☾ Eclipse Visible ☾ in ☾	146	51	9
Saturday	10 Scholastica	2	1 1		1 7 3	☾ sets 1 25 morn.	146	50	10
6] Septuagesima. Matth. 20. Days' length 10 hours 22 min									
Sunday	11 Euphrosina	2	1 54		14 8 22	☾ sets 8 30 e.	146	49	11
Monday	12 Lincoln born Eulalia	3	2 45		26 9 33	Pollux south 10 9 e.	146	47	13
Tuesday	13 Castor	4	3 37		10 10 41	☾ in per. Capella so. 7 34 e.	146	46	14
Wednesd	14 Valentine	4	4 29		25 11 51	 ☾ ☽ Superior	146	44	16
Thursday	15 Faustinus	5	5 22		8 morn	 15. $\frac{1}{2}$ sets 6 7 e.	146	43	17
Friday	16 Julianus	6	6 16		23 12 45	☾ gr. hel. lat. s. ☐ ☾	146	42	18
Saturday	17 Constantia	7	7 12		3 1 33	☾ sets 1 1 morn.	146	41	19
7] Sexagesima. Luke 8. Days' length 10 hours 42 min.									
Sunday	18 Concordia	8	8 9		15 2 34	 ☾ ☽ sets 8 39 e.	146	39	21
Monday	19 Susanna	9	9 5		28 3 37	☾ enters 	146	38	22
Tuesday	20 Eucharis	10	10 1		10 4 33	☾ ☽ Superior	146	37	23
Wednesd	21 Eleonora	11	10 54		24 5 24	☾ gr libration west	146	36	24
Thursday	22 Washington's Birthday	12	11 45		6 6 7	 ☾ ☽ ☽ ☾ in ☽	146	34	26
Friday	23 Serenus	1	even- ing 34		18 sets	 23. ☽ Eclipse Invisible ☽ ☾	136	33	27
Saturday	24 Matthew	2	1 20		5 7 4	 ☽ ☾ Spica south 3 9 morn. [☽ ☾	136	32	28
8] Quinquagesima. Luke 18. Days' length 10 hours 58 min.									
Sunday	25 Victor	3	2 4		17 8 14	☾ sets 12 33 morn.	136	31	29
Monday	26 Nestor	3	2 48		4 9 11	☽ ☾ ☽ sets 8 29 e.	136	29	31
Tuesday	27 Shrove Tuesd	4	3 30		17 10 9	☽ gr. hel. lat. south	136	28	32
Wednesd	28 Ash Wednesd	5	4 14		3 11 6	Andromeda sets 9 2 e.	136	27	33

VENUS (♀) is on the 14th in Superior Conjunction with the Sun and passes from Morning to Evening Star.

SATURN (♄) is on the 24th in Conjunction with the Sun and cannot be seen.

February has 28 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

First quarter the 1st, at 7 o'clock 30 minutes in the morning; stormy.

Full moon the 9th, at 2 o'clock 45 minutes in the morning; snow and windy.

Last quarter the 15th, at 11 o'clock 22 minutes in the evening; clear and frosty.

New moon the 23d, at 2 o'clock 57 minutes in the morning; snow or rain.

Probable State of the Weather.

FEBRUARY: 1st, 2d, 3d, stormy; 4th, 5th, clear; 6th, 7th, changeable; 8th, cloudy; 9th, 10th, snow and windy; 11th, 12th, 13th, clear and cold; 14th, 15th, 16th, clear and frosty; 17th, 18th, 19th, clear; 20th, 21st, 22d, cloudy; 23d, 24th, 25th, snow or rain; 26th, 27th, 28th, cold and clear.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Westmoreland	5	Cumberland	5	Snyder	26
Bradford	5	Northampton	12	Forest	26
Columbia	5	Crawford	12	Monroe	26
Juniata	5	Jefferson	12	Franklin	26
Northumberland	5	Lawrence	12	Montour	26
Erie	5	Huntingdon	12	M'Kean	26
Philadelphia	5	Clearfield	12	Sullivan	26
Bedford	5	Washington	12	Somerset	26
Luzerne	5	Clinton	26		

HOT MILK AS A STIMULANT.

Hot milk is an admirable stimulant. Dealing with this well known fact, the Lancet states that milk heated too much, above 100 degrees F., loses for a time a degree of sweetness and density. No one who, fatigued by over-exertion of body or mind, has ever experienced the reviving influence of a tumbler of this beverage, heated hot as it can be sipped, will willingly forego a resort to it because of it being rendered somewhat less acceptable to the palate. The promptness with which its cordial influence is felt is indeed surprising. Some portion of it seems to be digested and assimilated almost immediately; and many who now fancy they need alcoholic stimulants when exhausted by fatigue, will find in this draught an equivalent that will be abundantly satisfying and far more enduring in its effects. This should be taken note of by hard-working people.

—Twice Three Feet.—"I'll bet you haven't got what you might call a yard attached to your city house," said Subbubs.

"Indeed?" replied Townley. "Its equal to two ordinary yards."

"In size?"

"Yes. It's six feet."

—Tanned.—"I expect I'll be frightfully tanned," she said; "I'm going to the sea-shore."

"I was frightfully tanned yesterday," broke in her small brother; "I was shut in the wood-shed with father."



HAULING OF MANURE.

Some Suggestions for the Doing of This work in the Winter Time.

During the winter every progressive farmer should be planning and getting things together to make work as easy as possible when spring's work begins, says George C. Reynolds, in the Epitomist. The farmer who makes it a business to haul his barnyard manure out on the land while covered with snow is taking one long step towards putting in a profitable winter's work. This not only makes the work easier, but on the other hand, gets the manure where it will do the most possible good as a fertilizer. Some farmers are averse to hauling manure and spreading on snow because they think when the spring break up comes the non-porous condition of the soil permits the washing away of a large percentage of the fertilizer value of manure. There is no question but that a percentage of the manure value is lost through washing at this time of the year, but experiments go to show that a much larger percentage is lost before it ever reaches the field than after it is spread upon the land. When the snow is a foot or deeper haul out five or ten loads on land that is to be plowed the coming spring and give the matter a careful test. After the snow has gone down to about five inches on the level, haul out a like number of loads and spread as near as possible to the manure previously hauled out. Then again after the snow has all gone, and the ground settles in the spring, repeat the same number of loads near that which was spread on the snow. Stake off strips so that there will be no mistake made, and note carefully the growth, color and general development of the crop. If it is possible to have the crop of corn it will be much easier to distinguish the difference if there should be any. The experiment I conducted on my own farm proved very favorable to hauling manure and spreading on snow, but as all experiments do not result the same under varying conditions I advise every farmer to give the matter a thorough trial on his own land.

—Limited Paternity.—"Your children seem to be very well behaved," remarked the friend.

"They're not my children, then," replied Henpeck. "My wife only admits they're 'our children' when they're bad; when they're good they're 'her children.'"

MARCH, 3d Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. W. h. h.	Moon south. m. m.	Moons Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	Sun slo. m. h.	Sun rises m. h.	Sun sets m. h.
Thursday	1 St. David	6	4 58	16	morn.	C ^{in apo.} Canopus ^{south} 7 43 e.	12 6	26 5	34
Friday	2 Simplicius	6	5 43	3	12 29	♄ C ^{sets} 12 16 m.	12 6	24 5	36
Saturday	3 Samuel	7	6 30	15	1 24	♂ 3. Arcturus ^{south} 3 29 m.	12 6	23 5	37
9] Invocavit.		Matth 4.		Days' length 11 hours 18 min					
Sunday	4 Adrian	8	7 19	0	2 8	Castor south 8 35e. ☾	12 6	21 5	39
Monday	5 Frederick	9	8 10	14	3 7	♂ ♀ Regulus ^{south} 10 58 e.	11 6	20 5	40
Tuesday	6 Fridolin	10	9 2	27	3 58	Spica south 7 26 e.	11 6	19 5	41
Wednesd	7 Emberday	11	10 55	7	4 43	☾ gr. libr. east ♀ in ☿	11 6	17 5	43
Thursday	8 Philemon	12	10 48	20	5 25	Sirius so. 7 37 e. ☾ in ☿	10 6	16 5	44
Friday	9 Prudence	12	11 41	2	6 5	♃ sets 8 36 e.	10 6	15 5	45
Saturday	10 Apollonius	1	morn.	15	rises	♄ 10. ♅ sets 11 49e.	10 6	13 5	47
10] Reminiscere.		Matth. 15.		Days' length 11 hours 36 min.					
Sunday	11 Ernestus	2	12 34	28	7 14	♂ in ☿ Rigels sets 11 12e	10 6	12 5	48
Monday	12 Gregory	3	1 27	10	8 24	☾ ^{in per.} ♀ in Perihelion	9 6	11 5	49
Tuesday	13 Emma	3	2 21	23	9 33	Procyon south 8 8 e.	9 6	10 5	50
Wednesd	14 Zachariah	4	3 15	8	10 48	Pollux south 8 11 e.	9 6	8 5	52
Thursday	15 Christopher	5	4 11	20	11 47	♂ sets 8 39 e.	9 6	7 5	53
Friday	16 Cyprianus	6	5 7	2	morn.	Antares ^{rises} 12 12 m.	8 6	6 5	54
Saturday	17 St. Patrick	6	6 4	15	12 43	♋ 17. ♅ sets 11 27e.	8 6	5 5	55
11] Oculi.		Luke 11.		Days' length 11 hours 54 min.					
Sunday	18 Anselmus	7	7 7	28	1 34	♂ ☽ ☿ ^{gr. elong.} ♀ ^{sets} 7 15 e. ☾	8 6	3 6	57
Monday	19 Josephus	8	7 56	10	2 29	♀ Stationary	7 6	2 6	58
Tuesday	20 Matrona	9	8 50	23	3 20	☾ gr. liberation west	7 6	1 6	59
Wednesd	21 Benedictus	10	9 40	9	4 6	☾ ^{ent-ers} Spring commen. Day & Night eq. ☾ ☿	7 6	0 6	0
Thursday	22 Pauline	11	10 29	22	4 45	♂ ☽ ☿ gr. hel. lat. n.	6 5	58 6	2
Friday	23 Eberhard	12	11 15	8	5 21	Wega rises 9 35e	6 5	57 6	3
Saturday	24 Gabriel	1	^{even-ing} 3	21	sets	♐ 24. ♅ sets 10 6e.	6 5	55 6	5
12] Laetare.		John 6.		Days' length 12 hours 12 min.					
Sunday	25 Ann. V. M.	1	0 43	7	7 2	♂ ☽ ☿ ☽ Stationary	6 5	54 6	6
Monday	26 Emanuel	2	1 29	19	7 59	Denebola so. 11 28 e.	5 5	53 6	7
Tuesday	27 Gustavus	3	2 10	5	8 59	♂ ☽ ☿ ♂ sets 8 41 e.	5 5	51 6	9
Wednesd	28 Gideon	3	2 53	18	9 51	☾ in Apogee ☽ ♀	5 5	49 6	11
Thursday	29 Eustasius	4	3 37	4	10 48	☐ ♄ ☉ ♂ ♄ ☐ ☐ ☍ ☉	4 5	48 6	12
Friday	30 Guido	5	4 24	17	11 42	Altair rises 12 37 m.	4 5	47 6	13
Saturday	31 Detlaus	6	5 11	2	morn.	7* sets 10 37 e. ☾	4 5	45 6	15

March has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

First quarter the 3d, at 4 o'clock 28 minutes in the morning; rain.

Full moon the 10th, at 3 o'clock 17 minutes in the afternoon; changeable.

Last quarter the 17th, at 6 o'clock 57 minutes in the morning; windy.

New moon the 24th, at 6 o'clock 51 minutes in the evening; frosty.

Probable State of the Weather.

MARCH: 1st, 2d, changeable; 3d, 4th, rain; 5th, 6th, 7th, cold; 8th, 9th, clear; 10th, 11th, changeable; 12th, 13th, 14th, mild; 15th, 16th, cloudy; 17th, 18th, 19th, windy; 20th, 21st, 22d, pleasant; 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, cold; 27th, 28th, 29th, changeable and cloudy; 30th, 31st, rain.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	5 Warren	5 Luzerne	5
Armstrong	5 Montgomery	5 Lebanon	12
Schuylkill	5 Beaver	5 Union	12
Lycoming	5 Cambria	5 Blair	12
Delaware	5 Potter	5 Dauphin	19
Allegheny	5 Indiana	5 Pike	19
Butler	5 Wayne	5 Berks	19
Fayette	5 Mercer	5 Fulton	19

FRESHNESS OF EGGS.

Various Methods by Which the Test May Be Made to Prove Quality.

There are many old ways of testing the freshness of eggs. Some of them may be of little value. Here is one that is going the rounds, but for which we cannot vouch. It may be all right: Eggs are placed in a pan of water, giving each room enough so that its motions will not be interfered with by the others. The air in the egg will be governed according to the age of the egg, if the egg has been kept in a moderately warm state. If the eggs are just laid they will be motionless. If they are more than a week old they will partly stand on the little end. This is because the air chamber is in the other end of the egg. This air chamber grows larger as the egg becomes older and the moisture in it evaporates. When the eggs get still older they will stand up straight in the water and when very old will float.

This test, of course, says the Farmers' World, would be of no value in the case of pickled eggs or of eggs kept in cold storage where the temperature was so low that the evaporation of moisture from the eggs would be very small.

—Peculiarly Fitted.—"Now," said Casey, after the accident, "we'll have to send some man to break the news gradual to the poor man's wife."

"Send Finnegan," suggested Cassidy.

"He's just the man to break the news gradual; he stammers so."



ANIMALS NEED SALT.

Farm Stock, Which Is Herbivorous, Should Be Salted Regularly to Insure Good Health.

Prof. Shepperd, of North Dakota, has been collecting data concerning the much discussed question of whether salt is essential in the health of farm animals. The following are some of the facts he has obtained:

Carnivorous animals do not use salt, the reason being that they eat the blood with food and the blood contains the amount of salt necessary for the system.

The Esquimaux of Greenland do not use salt because they live mostly on seals and carefully plug up the wound when a seal is killed so as to prevent the loss of blood. The blood contains more salt than any other part of the body.





























Among the North American Indians the hunting and fishing tribes did not use salt, and for the same reason, while the Indians practicing agriculture along the Mississippi and in Mexico were salt consumers and fought for the possession of the salt springs.

Herbivorous animals universally require salt and will travel long distances for it. The reason, according to Prof. Shepperd, is that the cereals and legumes upon which these animals live contain very little salt, but a large proportion of potash. Potash, or more properly speaking, the salts or combinations of potash, drive out the sodium chloride, or common salt, through the kidneys, and hence an addition of common salt must be given to supply the lack of it in the food. Blood, flesh and milk contain but little of these potash salts, hence the small need of salt when animals subsist on either of the above.

The conclusion drawn is that all animals that live on grains and grass should be regularly salted. Salt given in excess acts as a sort of poison, creating violent purging, but given in small quantities is helpful to all men who do not live on a flesh diet and to all herbivorous animals.

—When Men Really Worked.—Some persons will do nothing unless they have Bible authority for it. Men will not wipe dishes, because it is a woman's work. Let them turn to their Bible, to II Kings, xxi: 13, "I will wipe Jerusalem as a man wipeth a dish, wiping it and turning it upside down." Women cut this out and show it to the men when they refuse to wipe the dishes.

APRIL, 4th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. W. h.	Moon south h. m.	Moons Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun slo. m.	Sun rises h. m.	Sun sets h. m.
13]	<i>Judica.</i>	John 8.		Days' length 12 hours 32 min.					
Sunday	1 Theodora	7	6 0		13 12 37	1. δ Ψ \odot spica south 12 44 morn. \odot	45	44	6 16
Monday	2 Theodosia	8	6 51		27 12 58	Sirius sets 11 15 e.	45	43	6 17
Tuesday	3 Ferdinand	9	7 42		10 1 48	Ψ sets 10 35 e.	35	42	6 18
Wednesday	4 Ambrosius	10	8 34		22 2 34	\odot gr. libr. w. δ \odot inferior	35	41	6 19
Thursday	5 Maximus	11	9 26		9 3 18	δ sets 8 41 e. \odot in δ	35	40	6 20
Friday	6 Egesippus	11	10 19		22 3 57	Antares rises 10 58 e.	25	38	6 22
Saturday	7 Aaron	12	11 12		2 4 35	Aldebaran sets 10 18 e.	25	37	6 23
14]	<i>Palm Sunday.</i>	Matth. 21.		Days' length 12 hours 48 min.					
Sunday	8 <i>Palmsunday</i>	12	morn.		15 5 10	\odot sets 7 30 e.	25	36	6 24
Monday	9 Prochorus	1	12 6		28 rises	9. 7* sets 9 56 e.	25	34	6 26
Tuesday	10 Daniel	2	1 1		5 8 29	\odot in Arcturus south 12 59 m.	15	33	6 27
Wednesday	11 Julius	2	1 58		19 9 38	Ψ sets 10 11 e.	15	31	6 29
Thursday	12 <i>Maundy Thu.</i>	3	2 5		4 10 51	δ sets 8 42 e.	15	29	6 31
Friday	13 <i>Good Friday</i>	4	3 56		17 11 57	\odot Stationary	5	28	6 32
Saturday	14 Tyburtius	5	4 55		0 morn.	\odot \odot Regulus south 8 8 e. \odot	5	27	6 33
15]	<i>Easter.</i>	Mark 16.		Days' length 13 hours 8 min.					
Sunday	15 <i>Easter Sun.</i>	6	5 52		13 12 56	15. δ in \odot Rigel sets 10 9 e.	05	26	6 34
Monday	16 <i>Easter Mon.</i>	6	6 42		26 1 20	\odot gr. libr. west	05	25	6 35
Tuesday	17 Rudolph	7	7 38		10 2 5	\odot sets 7 50 e. \odot in δ	05	24	6 36
Wednesday	18 Aeneas	8	8 27		23 2 48	\odot station-ary Ψ sets 9 31 e.	15	23	6 37
Thursday	19 Anicetus	9	9 14		8 3 24	δ \odot \odot sets 3 39 m.	15	22	6 38
Friday	20 Sulpitius	10	9 58		23 3 56	δ sets 8 42 e.	15	21	6 39
Saturday	21 Adolarus	11	10 41		2 4 24	δ \odot \odot enters 	15	20	6 40
16]	<i>Quasimodogeniti. 1. Sund. after Easter.</i>	John 20.		Days' length 13 hours 24 m.					
Sunday	22 Cajus	12	11 24		15 4 55	Alphacca south 1 31 m.	25	18	6 42
Monday	23 <i>St. George</i>	1	even- ing 7		29 sets	23. Altair sets 11 1 e.	25	17	6 43
Tuesday	24 Albert	2	0 50		11 7 47	\odot in \odot δ \odot \odot sets 8 8 e.	25	16	6 44
Wednesday	25 <i>Mark Evan.</i>	3	1 34		25 8 43	\odot in \odot δ \odot \odot in Aphelion	25	15	6 45
Thursday	26 Cletus	4	2 20		9 9 36	\odot Ψ \odot sets 9 47 e.	25	14	6 46
Friday	27 Anastasius	4	3 7		23 10 30	δ sets 8 43 e.	35	12	6 48
Saturday	28 Vitalis	5	3 55		7 11 20	δ Ψ \odot Denebola south 9 18 e. \odot	35	11	6 49
17]	<i>Mis. Domini. 2. Sunday after Easter.</i>	John 10.		Days' length 13 hours 38 min.					
Sunday	29 Sybilla	6	4 44		22 morn.	\odot rises 3 3 morn.	35	10	6 50
Monday	30 Eutropius	7	5 34		6 12 31	Arctur south 11 37 e.	35	9	6 51

April has 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

First quarter the 1st, at 11 o'clock 2 minutes in the evening; rain.

Full moon the 9th, at 1 o'clock 12 minutes in the morning; clear.

Last quarter the 15th, at 3 o'clock 36 minutes in the afternoon; changeable.

New moon the 23d, at 11 o'clock 6 minutes in the morning; changeable.

Probable State of the Weather.

APRIL: 1st, rain; 2d, 3d, 4th, clear and warm; 5th, 6th, 7th, cool; 8th, 9th, clear; 10th, 11th, cloudy; 12th, 13th, clear; 14th, 15th, 16th, changeable; 17th, 18th, rain; 19th, 20th, 21st, pleasant, warm; 22d, 23d, changeable; 24th, 25th, rain; 26th, 27th, 28th, clear and warm; 29th, 30th, clear.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Allegheny	2	Susquehanna	9	Adams	16
Greene	2	Lehigh	9	Lackawana	16
Philadelphia	2	Wyoming	9	Centre	23
Tioga	2	Northampton	9	Venango	23
Carbon	9	York	16	Juniata	23
Huntingdon	9	Mifflin	16	Franklin	23
Perry	9	Lancaster	16	Chester	23
Clarion	9	Bedford	16		

HOW TO MAKE KOUMISS.

Koumiss is a fermented drink which originated with the Tartar tribes who still make it as their ancestors did, from mare's milk. But it is now made among civilized people of cow's milk, and is a very wholesome and refreshing drink. It will be remembered that after President Garfield was shot, his life was maintained for several weeks mainly by koumiss. An approved method of making koumiss from skimmilk is as follows: 100 pounds of separator skimmilk is mixed with 42 pounds of water, 1.73 pounds of common sugar and 0.78 pounds of milk sugar as well as 0.16 to 0.18 pounds of press yeast at a temperature of 99 degrees and left for two hours while it is stirred six times (or every 20 minutes). Then it is filled carefully in champagne bottles without taking the bottom sediment along and corked. The corks are wired and the bottles kept in a cellar where the temperature is about 54 degrees F. It is not advisable to keep it at this temperature for more than six days as it always gets more and more sour, but may be kept much longer at 38 or 40 degrees.

—We heard a new term the other day. It was at Winston. An old lady and her two daughters came into a millinery store. The young woman wore mourning hats. The old woman said to the clerk: "I want a mourning hat, for I am in mourning. But my darter here," indicating, "is a widder of two years standing, and she is in light distress. Give her a hat with blue feathers on it."



THE SIZE OF ORCHARDS.

Many Beginners Make a Mistake by Cultivating Too Small a Tract at First.

It is almost as difficult and expensive to care for five acres of orchard trees as it is for ten, and it is misplaced energy to attempt to plant orchards too small to occupy one's full time, says M. T. Warring, in *American Cultivator*. As a good deal of modern orcharding expense consists in the labor of spraying and fighting insects, it will pay better to have an orchard large enough to warrant one in purchasing the necessary apparatus to spray properly. A large orchard also tends to protect itself from the winds, and in winter and summer there may be a considerable saving from this. The trees on the outside nearly always produce less than those inside.





















If one is going to have an apple or other fruit orchard, it is just as well to have a fine one as an ordinary kind. The latter will not cost much more in the end, and it will prove profitable, while the former will not. Plant trees of well known marketable varieties and get good specimens from reliable dealers. Spray them every season and protect them from pests of all kinds. Do not let them injure themselves by bearing heavily the first few years. Pluck off the blossoms or fruit, so that no limb or branch will be strained. Overproduction at an early age is deadly to a good tree. Each year set out new trees in the place of any that may be injured or killed. Do not have a ragged orchard, but try to make every tree come up to the standard. This can be easily done if one has ordinary intelligence, and will give the time to the work. Use only cultivated crops in the apple orchard. Wheat, oats and timothy are bad for the trees. They make too much from the soil, but cultivated crops, seeding the land to clover or cow peas every few years, will produce excellent results.

A DISSEMBLER.

"Leonidas," said Mr. Meekton's wife, "look me in the eye and answer me one question. Have you ever deceived me about anything?"

"Well, Henrietta," he answered, after much hesitation, "I must confess that I have not been altogether frank. On numerous occasions I have dissembled to the extent of trying to appear far more amiable than I really felt."

MAY 5th, Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. W. h.	Moon south. h. m.	Moons Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun fast m.	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.
Tuesday	1 Philip & Ja.	8	6 24	 19	1 12	 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ sets 8 23 e. \in in ∞	35	8 6	52
Wednesd	2 Sigismund	9	7 15	 5	1 53	 \in gr. libration e.	35	7 6	53
Thursday	3 Inv. of Cross	9	8 6	 17	2 35	\in gr. Elong. West \in rises 5 15 m.	35	6 6	54
Friday	4 Florianus	10	8 57	 0	3 5	$\frac{1}{2}$ rises 2 46 morn.	35	4 6	56
Saturday	5 Godard	11	9 49	 13	3 41	Antares south 11 16 e	35	3 6	57
18] Jubilate. 3. Sunday after Easter. John 16. Days' length 13 hours 56 min.									
Sunday	6 Aggeus	12	10 44	 27	4 17	\in \in Spica so. 10 24 e.	35	2 6	58
Monday	7 Domicilla	12	11 40	 11	4 54	 Sirius sets 8 43 e.	45	1 6	59
Tuesday	8 Stanislaus	1	morn.	 24	rises.	 8. \in per. 7* sets 8 4 e	45	0 7	0
Wednesd	9 Job	1	12 39	 8	8 30	$\frac{1}{2}$ sets 8 57 e.	44	5 9	1
Thursday	10 Gordianus	2	1 39	 22	9 40	\in sets 8 33 e.	44	5 8	2
Friday	11 Mamertus	3	2 41	 2	10 46	\in $\frac{1}{2}$ \in \in $\frac{1}{2}$ \in sets 8 47 e.	44	5 7	3
Saturday	12 Pancratius	3	3 41	 15	11 40	$\frac{1}{2}$ rises 2 14 morn.	44	5 6	4
19] Cantate. 4. Sunday after Easter. John 16. Days' length 14 hours 10 min.									
Sunday	13 Servatius	4	4 39	 28	morn.	Librae south 11 47 e.	44	5 5	7
Monday	14 Christianus	5	5 33	 9	12 48	 \in gr. libr. w. \in in ∞	44	5 4	6
Tuesday	15 Sophia	6	6 24	 26	1 24	 15. \in gr. hel. lat. s.	44	5 3	7
Wednesd	16 Peregrinus	7	7 12	 8	1 59	$\frac{1}{2}$ sets 8 31 e.	44	5 2	8
Thursday	17 Jodocus	8	7 59	 20	2 28	\in sets 8 29 e.	34	5 2	8
Friday	18 Liborius	9	8 41	 1	2 58	\in $\frac{1}{2}$ \in $\frac{1}{2}$ sets 9 1 e.	34	5 1	9
Saturday	19 Potentia	10	9 23	 13	3 26	$\frac{1}{2}$ rises 1 48 morn.	34	5 0	10
20] Rogate. 5th Sunday after Easter. John 16. Days' length 14 hours 22 min.									
Sunday	20 Torpetus	11	10 6	 26	3 51	Arctur south 10 18 e.	34	4 9	11
Monday	21 Prudens	12	10 48	 12	4 23	\in $\frac{1}{2}$ Rigel sets 7 40 even. \in en- ters 	34	4 8	12
Tuesday	22 Helena	12	11 32	 26	4 56	 \in in Antares south 12 26 e	34	4 8	12
Wednesd	23 Desiderius	1	even- ing 17	 9	sets.	 23. $\frac{1}{2}$ sets 8 10 e.	34	4 7	13
Thursday	24 Ascension	2	1 4	 22	8 27	\in $\frac{1}{2}$ \in \in $\frac{1}{2}$ sets 8 24 e.	34	4 6	14
Friday	25 Urbanus	3	1 52	 6	9 18	\in $\frac{1}{2}$ \in $\frac{1}{2}$ sets 9 14 e	34	4 5	15
Saturday	26 Edward	3	2 41	 19	10 7	\in $\frac{1}{2}$ \in $\frac{1}{2}$ rises 1 22 m.	34	4 4	16
21] Exaudi. 6th Sunday after Easter. John 15. Days' length 14 hours 34 min.									
Sunday	27 Lucianus	4	3 31	 1	10 54	Vega south 2 16 m.	34	4 3	17
Monday	28 William	5	4 20	 15	11 34	$\frac{1}{2}$ in Perihelion \in in ∞	34	4 3	17
Tuesday	29 Maximilian	6	5 10	 27	morn.	Altair south 3 20 m	34	4 2	18
Wednesd	30 Decoration	7	5 59	 8	12 33	 \in gr. libr. east	34	4 2	18
Thursday	31 Manilius	7	6 48	 20	1 5	 31. \in sets 8 18	34	4 1	19

May has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

First quarter the 1st, at 2 o'clock 6 minutes in the afternoon; rain.

Full moon the 8th, at 9 o'clock 9 minutes in the morning; changeable.

Last quarter the 15th, at 2 o'clock 2 minutes in the morning; cool rain.

New moon the 23d, at 3 o'clock 0 minutes in the morning; cool rain.

First quarter the 31st, at 1 o'clock 23 minutes in the morning; clear and cool.

Probable State of the Weather.

MAY: 1st, 2d, 3d, rain; 4th, 5th, 6th, clear; 7th, 8th, 9th, changeable; 10th, 11th, 12th, bright and clear; 13th, 14th, changeable; 15th, 16th, 17th, cool rain; 18th, 19th, 20th, clear and cool; 21st, 22d, cloudy; 23d, 24th, rain and cool; 25th, 26th, clear; 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, clear and cool.

SUPREME COURT—at Harrisburg	28
Philadelphia	7
Bradford	7
Schuylkill	7
Wayne	7
Columbia	7
Northumberland	7
Cameron	7
Luzerne	14
Erie	14
Lawrence	14
Crawford	14
Westmoreland	14
Jefferson	14
Washington	14
Clinton	14
Clearfield	14
Somerset	14
Cumberland	14
Forest	21
Union	21
Bucks	21
M'Kean	28
Montour	28
Monroe	28
Elk	28
Sullivan	28

TO RELIEVE A CHOKING COW.

A writer in Farming World gives the following method to relieve a choking cow:

Take a piece of round stick about 12 inches long, about as thick around as a pitchfork handle, open the cow's mouth, put the piece of wood crosswise as a bit in a horse's mouth, with a piece of small cord reaching around the head to keep it in place as bit and bridle in an animal's mouth. The work is done, and you need give the animal no more attention.

It is the great flow of saliva from the irrigation of the throat which causes the bloating which soon proves fatal, and also swells whatever may be lodged in the throat until suffocation takes place. I have stood by an animal dangerously bloated and after this treatment in a few minutes have witnessed at least a gallon of slimy saliva discharged from the mouth, and the swelling entirely gone. The animal can cough the offending obstruction out with very little effort, when the throat is entirely free from saliva.

—An Unnecessary Petition.—Little Elmer had climbed out on the roof of the back porch when suddenly his feet slipped and he began to slide. "Oh, Lord," he prayed, "please save me and don't let me slide off the—"

Just then his downward descent was suddenly checked.

"Never mind, Lord!" he continued, "I've caught on a nail."



EAT MORE CHEESE AND LESS BEEF.

One of the inexplicable things to me is why people will go howling about the beef trust—which seems to have no effect—when cheese is so cheap that thousands of boxes of last year's make are still in stock. The average amount of solid dry matter in beef is 33 per cent. not all digestible. The average solid matter in cheese is just twice that amount. Full cream cheese contains approximately one-third each of water, fat, casein. This 100 pounds of beef will retail at \$12, that is 99 pounds water free food costs \$12 or 36 cents a pound. One-hundred pounds of cheese ought not to cost to exceed 16 cents per pound, and would cost much less if people bought it freely so that it could be sold at small margins. One hundred pounds of cheese costs \$16, which divided by 66 pounds dry matter is 24 cents per pound water free food, and cheese is the more digestible. In other words, if a side of beef retails at 12 cents, cheese would furnish dry matter as cheaply at 24 cents per pound. And yet we use only 3¾ pounds of cheese per capita in this country. Thousands of dollars were lost by holders of cheese the past winter simply because people would not eat it at a price corresponding favorably with meats. Every facility is now provided for holding, curing and shipping cheese. The quality has been greatly improved and there is no reason why Americans should not stand up to any meat combine and say we are independent, we are patronizing the dairy cow instead of the beef trust. People often say they cannot digest cheese. In a majority of cases, if this highly concentrated food were taken first at each meal as we eat meats, and not at the close after enough has been consumed without dessert, the trouble would cease. Buy cheese, eat cheese, be economical and happy, and help the dairymen.

SOURCE OF DUTCH WEALTH.

In a recent address Prof. H. H. Dean, of Canada, said: "In 1895 I had the pleasure of visiting that little country, Holland. It is said to be the wealthiest country according to population of any in the world. How have they been able to produce the marvelous wealth which has accrued to that very small country? They have made it out of agriculture, and the particular branch of agriculture which they have given special attention to is that of keeping cows and the production of dairy goods."

JUNE, 6th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. W. h.	Moon south. h. m.	Moons Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun/ fast m.	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.
Friday	1 Nicodemus	8	7 38	 4	1 29	Regulus sets 12 1 m.	2 4	40 7	20
Saturday	2 Marcellus	9	8 56	 16	2 10	♂♀♄ Librae so. 10 2 e.	2 4	40 7	20
22] <i>Whitsuntide.</i>		John 14.		Days' length 14 hours 42 min.					
Sunday	3 <i>Whitsunday</i>	10	9 23	 3	2 47	♄ in ♄ Arcturso. 9 26 e.	2 4	39 7	21
Monday	4 <i>Whitmonday</i>	11	10 20	 16	3 17	♄ sets 12 46 morn.	2 4	39 7	21
Tuesday	5 Bonifacius	12	11 8	 29	4 8	♄ sets 9 28 e.	2 4	39 7	21
Wednesd	6 <i>Emberday</i>	1	morn.	 7	rises	♄ 6. ☾ in Peri-gee ☐ ♄	2 4	38 7	22
Thursday	7 Lucretia	2	12 20	 20	8 25	♄ sets 8 14 e.	2 4	38 7	22
Friday	8 Medardus	2	1 23	 6	9 26	♄ ☾ ♄ in Perihelion ☾	1 4	37 7	23
Saturday	9 Barnimus	3	2 24	 16	10 19	♄ ♄ Aldebaran sets 9 21 e. ☐ ♄ ☉ Superior	1 4	37 7	23
23] <i>Trinity Sunday.</i>		John 3.		Days' length 14 hours 46 min.					
Sunday	10 Flavius	4	3 22	 5	11 6	♄ ☉ Sirius sets 8 24 e. ☾ in ☿	1 4	37 7	23
Monday	11 Barnabas	4	4 16	 18	11 45	☾ gr. libration west	1 4	36 7	24
Tuesday	12 Basilides	5	5 7	 3	morn.	☾ Pollux sets 10 1 e.	0 4	36 7	24
Wednesd	13 Tobias	6	5 54	 16	12 31	☾ 13. ☾ ☾ sets 12 12 e.	0 4	36 7	24
Thursday	14 <i>Cor. Christi</i>	7	6 39	 0	1 1	♄ sets 8 7 e.	4	36 7	24
Friday	15 Vitus	7	7 22	 13	1 30	♄ ☾ Alhacca south 9 55 e.	4	35 7	25
Saturday	16 Rolandus	8	8 4	 27	1 59	Spica south 1 3 m.	4	35 7	25
24] <i>1st Sunday after Trinity.</i>		Luke 16.		Days' length 14 hours 50 min.					
Sunday	17 Nicander	9	8 47	 11	2 26	♀ sets 9 37 e.	0 4	35 7	25
Monday	18 Arnolphus	10	9 30	 25	3 0	☾ in Apogee ♄ gr. hel. lat. n.	1 4	35 7	25
Tuesday	19 Gervasius	11	10 15	 9	3 33	♄ ♄ ♄ ♄ gr. hel. lat. n.	1 4	35 7	25
Wednesd	20 Sylverius	12	11 1	 22	4 10	☾ rises 11 45 m.	1 4	35 7	25
Thursday	21 Raphael	12	11 49	 2	sets.	☾ 21. ☾ ☾ sets 8 2 e. ☾	1 4	35 7	25
Friday	22 Achatius	1	evening 38	 15	8 5	Summer commences Longest Day. ☉ enters ☾	1 4	34 7	26
Saturday	23 Agrippina	2	1 28	 28	8 46	♄ ☾ Antares so. 10 16 e.	2 4	35 7	25
25] <i>2d Sunday after Trinity.</i>		Luke 14.		Days' length 14 hours 50 min.					
Sunday	24 <i>John, Bapt.</i>	3	2 18	 10	9 36	♄ ☾ ♄ sets 9 36 e.	2 4	35 7	25
Monday	25 Elogius	4	3 7	 22	10 15	Altair so. 7 56 e. ☾ in ♄	2 4	35 7	25
Tuesday	26 Jeremiah	5	3 57	 6	10 52	♄ ♄ ♄ 7* rises 1 55 m.	2 4	35 7	25
Wednesd	27 7 Sleepers	5	4 45	 18	11 26	☾ gr. libration east ♄ Stationary	3 4	35 7	25
Thursday	28 Leo	6	5 34	 2	11 57	☾ ☾ ☾ sets 7 52 e.	3 4	35 7	25
Friday	29 <i>St. Peter</i>	7	6 23	 14	morn.	☾ 29. ♄ rises 11 9 e.	3 4	36 7	24
Saturday	30 Lucina	8	7 14	 27	12 46	♀ sets 9 33 e.	3 4	36 7	24

JUPITER (♄) is on the 10. in Conjunction with the Sun and cannot be seen.

June has 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Full moon the 6th, at 4 o'clock 11 minutes in the afternoon; clear.

Last quarter the 13th, at 2 o'clock 34 minutes in the afternoon; changeable.

New moon the 21st, at 6 o'clock 5 minutes in the evening; clear and warm.

First quarter the 29th, at 9 o'clock 18 minutes in the morning; changeable.

Probable State of the Weather.

JUNE: 1st, 2d, cloudy; 3d, 4th, rain and warm; 5th, 6th, 7th, bright and clear; 8th, 9th, 10th, warm; 11th, 12th, clear; 13th, 14th, changeable; 15th, 16th, rain; 17th, 18th, 19th, clear; 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, clear and warm; 24th, 25th, cloudy; 26th, 27th, warm; 28th, 29th, changeable; 30th, thunderstorms.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	4 Lycoming	4 Dauphin	11
Warren	4 Indiana	4 Potter	11
Armstrong	4 Lehigh	4 Northampton	11
Delaware	4 Montgomery	4 Carbon	11
Fayette	4 Cambria	4 Fulton	12
Allegheny	4 Lebanon	4 Greene	18
Beaver	4 Pike	4 Berks	18
Butler	4 Mercer	4 Blair	18
Luzerne	4 Snyder	4 Lackawanna	25

DEHORNING YOUNG CALVES.

Is Easily and Quickly Done and the Operation Causes Little Pain—How to Use the Caustic.

Calves two to five day's old are easily and quickly dehorned and the operation causes little pain, says the Farm and Home. Procure a stick of caustic potash and roll a strip of strong paper around one end to prevent the fingers being injured. Slightly moisten the other end and rub the tip of the horn firmly for a half minute, or until the potash has made a slight impression on the center of the horn.

The horns should be treated in the same way two to four times at intervals of about five minutes. If, during the interval of five minutes after one or more applications a little blood appears in the center of the horn it will then be only necessary to give another very slight rubbing with the potash.

The points to be carefully observed are, not to moisten the stick too much or the caustic will spread on the skin around the horn and destroy the flesh. For the same reason keep the calf from getting wet for a few days after the operation. Be very careful to rub the center of the horn and not around the sides of it. The operation should not be attempted on a calf over eight or nine days old. The caustic when not in use must be kept in an air-tight bottle.

—He Reflects.—“Destiny,” said the pensive boarder, “is like a chicken—it isn't everybody who can carve it to his entire satisfaction.”



A WASH FOR FRUIT TREES.



It is Quite a Simple Mixture, But Very Satisfactory Results Have Come from Its Use.

The loss of 400 cherry trees in one year by diseases or insects by a Minnesota fruit grower reminds me of how I used to treat other trees. In the summer of 1885 I spent three months in Florida treating similar diseases that troubled and killed orange and lemon trees. I put one peck unslaked lime into a 50-gallon barrel. I then put in four pounds sulphur and slaked with warm water. I then added two ounces crude carbolic acid, stirred rapidly till well mixed, then added enough water to make the quantity 25 gallons. I kept it covered while being mixed, being careful not to breathe the fumes.

I applied while very hot with a long-handled broom to the trunk and large limbs, and with a spray pump to the tops. I have taken orange trees with a sickly yellow leaf and with one thorough application caused them to put on a dark green foliage and start a new growth in less than four days. The white coating on the foliage, when applied to northern trees, should be washed off in a few hours if the weather is dry, and should be washed off the trunk in a few days. By so doing the fertilizing material will then go to the ground and will be all in available form for food for the trees, a food that the trees need at the time, which fact the diseased condition plainly indicates.

Here, early in June, with such material, I have produced in apple trees a vigorous, healthy growth. In a week no sign of disease or insect could be seen. In Tennessee I applied it one year about July 15 to a large pear tree that had blighted. It stopped the blight and caused the tree to make a new growth of 2½ to 3 feet of well ripened wood. It seems to me that when a tree blights or is injured by other diseases it is because certain kinds of food are lacking in the soil or else the tree cannot assimilate the plant food within its reach. Where only a fertilizer is needed I would not use the carbolic acid. I think it necessary to apply this wash to the trunks and larger limbs as hot as can be borne by the finger. The moist heat undoubtedly causes the bark to receive and assimilate more food than if applied cold thus indicating quite distinctly the benefit and the method here outlined.—O. F. Brand, in Orange Judd Farmer.

JULY, 7th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. W.	Moon south. h. m.	Moons Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun slo. m.	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.
26] 3d Sunday after Trinity. Luke 15. Days' length 14 hours 48 min.									
Sunday	1 Theobald	9	8 7	 11	1 20	h rises 11 1 e.	3 4	36 7	24
Monday	2 Visit. V. M.	10	9 3	 25	2 1	♂ ♀ ♄ Spica so. 8 50 e.	4 4	36 7	24
Tuesday	3 Cornelius	10	10 2	 11	2 45	⊕ in Aphelion	4 4	37 7	23
Wednesd	4 Independence	11	11 2	 23	3 36	♄ in perigee 7* rises 1 25 m	4 4	37 7	23
Thursday	5 Demetrius	12	morn.	 10	rises.	♄ 5. ♂ ♄ ♄ Regulus sets 7 44 e.	4 4	38 7	22
Friday	6 John Huss	1	12 5	 23	8 6	♄ Antares sets 11 42 e.	4 4	38 7	22
Saturday	7 Edelburga	1	1 5	 8	8 56	♄ sets 7 39 e. ☾ in ☿	4 4	39 7	21
27] 4th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 6. Days' length 14 hours 42 min.									
Sunday	8 Aquilla	2	2 3	 20	9 40	♀ sets 9 28 e.	5 4	39 7	21
Monday	9 Zeno	3	2 56	 10	17	♄ rises 3 13 morn.	5 4	40 7	20
Tuesday	10 Israel	3	3 46	 15	10 47	☾ gr. libr. west ♂ ♄ ☾	5 4	40 7	20
Wednesd	11 Pius	4	4 33	 27	11 20	Dog Days begin	5 4	41 7	19
Thursday	12 Henry	5	5 18	 10	11 48	♄ in ☿ Arctur rises 1 2 m.	5 4	41 7	19
Friday	13 Margaret	5	6 1	 24	morn.	♄ 13. h rises 10 14 e	5 4	42 7	18
Saturday	14 Bonavent	6	6 44	 7	12 30	♄ sets 7 27 e.	5 4	42 7	18
28] 5th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 5. Days' length 14 hours 34 min.									
Sunday	15 Apostles' day	7	7 7	 21	1 0	♄ gr. Elong. ♂ sets east 8 32 e. ♂ ♂ ☾	6 4	43 7	17
Monday	16 Hilary	8	8 11	 6	1 33	☾ in apogee Markab 3 26 m.	6 4	44 7	16
Tuesday	17 Alexius	9	8 57	 19	2 9	♀ sets 9 16 e.	6 4	44 7	16
Wednesd	18 Maternus	10	9 44	 5	2 49	♄ ♄ ♄ ♄ rises 2 46 m.	6 4	45 7	15
Thursday	19 Ruffina	11	10 33	 18	3 34	♄ ♄ ♄ ♄ Wega south 10 39 e. ☾	6 4	46 7	14
Friday	20 Elias	12	11 23	 4	4 36	♄ h rises 9 45 e.	6 4	46 7	14
Saturday	21 Praxedes	1	evening 14	 17	sets.	♄ 21. ♂ ♂ ☾ Eclipse invisible	6 4	47 7	13
29] 6th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 5. Days' length 14 hours 24 min.									
Sunday	22 Mary Magd.	2	1 4	 0	8 15	♄ in Aphelion ☾ enters ☾ ☾ in ☿	6 4	48 7	12
Monday	23 Apollinaris	2	1 54	 13	8 53	♄ ♂ ♄ Altair so. 11 39 e.	6 4	49 7	11
Tuesday	24 Christiana	3	2 43	 26	9 28	☾ gr. libr. east ♂ ♄ ☾	6 4	50 7	10
Wednesd	25 St. James	4	3 32	 8	10 0	♀ sets 9 10 e.	6 4	50 7	10
Thursday	26 St. Anna	4	4 21	 20	10 35	♄ rises 2 22 m.	6 4	51 7	9
Friday	27 Martha	5	5 10	 21	11 7	♄ h sets 9 18 e.	6 4	52 7	8
Saturday	28 Pantaleon	6	6 1	 15	11 40	♄ 28. ♀ Stationary	6 4	53 7	7
30] 7th Sunday after Trinity. Mark 8. Days' length 14 hours 12 min.									
Sunday	29 Beatrix	7	6 54	 27	morn.	Algenib south 3 41 m	6 4	54 7	6
Monday	30 Abdon	8	7 50	 9	12 40	Aldebaran rises 12 52 m.	6 4	55 7	5
Tuesday	31 Germanus	9	8 49	 22	1 28	♄ rises 4 30 morn.	6 4	56 7	4

MARS (♂) is on the 15th in Conjunction with the Sun and cannot be seen.

July has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Full moon the 5th, at 11 o'clock 27 minutes in the evening; clear.

Last quarter the 13th, at 5 o'clock 12 minutes in the morning; rain.

New moon the 21st, at 7 o'clock 59 minutes in the morning; changeable.

First quarter the 28th, at 2 o'clock 56 minutes in the afternoon; changeable.

Probable State of the Weather.

JULY: 1st, 2d, clear; 3d, 4th, 5th, warm; 6th, 7th, 8th, sultry; 9th, 10th, cloudy; 11th, 12th, 13th, thunderstorms; 14th, 15th, clear and warm; 16th, 17th, 18th, warmest days; 19th, 20th, cloudy; 21st, 22d, changeable; 23d, 24th, 25th, warm; 26th, 27th, clear; 28th, 29th, changeable; 30th, 31st, thunderstorms.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	2 Allegheny	2
Schuylkill	2	

FLY-REPELLING MIXTURE.

Professor Day of the Guelph College of Agriculture gave us his recipe for a fly-repelling mixture, as follows:—One tablespoonful of crude carbolic acid and one quart of seal-oil or any kind of cheap fish-oil, and apply with a brush. Applied in this way it retains its effectiveness almost a week, while if applied with a hand-sprayer the application has to be repeated quite often, say three or four times a week. I have used various mixtures of this kind, among them a number of patented and highly recommended ones. I have found none as yet, however, which proved materially better than any other, and my home-made mixtures are giving fully as good service as any other I have tried. The mixture of crude carbolic acid and fish-oil is probably as cheap as any fly-repeller can be made, but we cannot easily get the fish-oil except in the larger cities, and sometimes not very readily even there. I use a mixture of oil of tar, which I can get at seventy-five cents a gallon, and kerosene, and I sometimes add a little crude carbolic acid, although this is not absolutely necessary. This may be applied with a brush or rag. I prefer to spray it on with one of the fifty-cent hand-sprayers. But I find that in order to be an effective protection, the application must be repeated at far shorter intervals than is usually recommended. Whether you use a home-made mixture or one of the patented fly-repellers, once a day is none too often when you apply it with a sprayer, and I prefer to spray my cattle not less than twice a day. It is quickly done, is not expensive, and what a lot of torment it saves the poor brutes.

—Sweet Charity.—“Here, boss,” said the poor beggar, “you gave me a plugged nickel.”

“Did I?” replied McBluff. “Well, keep it for your honesty, my man.”



HORSE COLIC AND ITS CURE.








One of the most fruitful causes of colic is the common habit of allowing horses to partake of large draughts of water immediately after finishing a feed of oats. There is no surer way of generating an attack of colic than this, the reason being that when a large quantity of water is thus imbibed it has the effect of carrying with it out of the stomach and into the intestines some of the freshly eaten grain. This grain being still in a raw and undigested condition, its effect when it reaches the intestines is to give rise to the irritation and inflammation which are the immediate causes of the colic. In dealing with cases of this kind the most obvious course to adopt is to take precautions to prevent the animals from drinking large quantities of water under the circumstances just referred to, is the advice of a horseman. When an animal falls a victim to an attack of colic, the best thing to do is to administer a dose consisting of one ounce of laudanum and two ounces of sweet spirits of nitre, along with half pint of whisky in some hot water. Very often simple cases of colic yield to the administration of a couple ounces of cooking soda, diluted with water, and given as soon as the first symptoms of the attacks are noticed. Should the administration of this cooking soda fail to give the desired relief, no time should be lost in following it up with the laudanum and spirits of nitre already suggested.

TO KEEP THE CROWS AWAY.

All sorts of devices are in vogue to frighten crows from the cornfield. One of the most simple and effective is an old looking-glass. If a part of another is affixed to the back so much the better, but the one side will keep the varmints guessing while the corn is getting beyond their reach. The plan is to nail a two or three-foot arm to an upright, and from this arm suspend the glass by a bit of cord, say three feet long. The slightest disturbance in the air sets it winding up only to run down again, the while flashing its peculiar light over a large area. This easily constructed inexpensive device attracted the notice of a flock 20 rods or more away. Not a crow has been seen to alight on the field since the glass was set agoing.

—Not pain but right pleasures is the best cure for the love of wrong ones.










AUGUST, 8th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days	H. W. h.	Moon south. h. m.	Moons Place.	Moon R & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun slo. m.	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.
Wednesday	1 <i>Lammas Day</i>	10	9 49	 8	2 18	♂  Sirius rises 4 45 m. ☾	64	577	3
Thursday	2 Stephen	11	10 48	 20	3 18	♀ sets 8 57 e.	64	587	2
Friday	3 Augustus	12	11 47	 2	4 22	 Fomalhaut south 2 8 m.	64	597	1
Saturday	4 Dominic	1	morn.	 15	rises	 4. ☾ Eclipse Invisible ☾ in ☿	65	07	0




31] 8th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 7. Days' length 13 hours 58 min.

Sunday	5 Oswald	2	12 48	 27	8 11	♂ rises 4 32 m. rn.	65	16	59
Monday	6 <i>Tr. of Christ</i>	2	1 35	 9	8 47	☾ gr. libr. west ♂ 	65	26	58
Tuesday	7 Donatus	3	2 24	 22	9 18	♂ rises 8 32 e.	55	36	57
Wednesday	8 Emilius	4	3 10	 7	9 51	♂ rises 1 42 morn.	55	46	56
Thursday	9 Ericus	4	3 55	 20	10 17	♀ sets 8 47 e.	55	56	55
Friday	10 <i>St. Lawrence</i>	5	4 39	 5	10 45	 Vega so. 9 14 e.	55	66	54
Saturday	11 Titus	6	5 22	 17	11 17	 11. ☿ gr. hel. lat. s.	55	76	53










32] 9th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 16. Days' length 13 hours 44 min.

Sunday	12 Clara	7	6 6	 29	11 50	♂ ☾ Inferior	55	86	52
Monday	13 Hildebert	8	6 51	 11	morn.	☾ in Apogee Spica sets 9 40 e.	55	96	51
Tuesday	14 Eusebius	8	7 37	 26	12 44	♀ in ☿ ♀ rises 8 05 e.	45	106	50
Wednesday	15 <i>Asc. V. M.</i>	9	8 26	 10	1 28	♂  ♀ rises 1 20 m.	45	116	49
Thursday	16 Rochus	10	9 15	 25	2 16	♂  ♀ sets 8 41 e. ☾	45	136	47
Friday	17 Bertram	11	10 6	 8	3 14	♂ ☿ Altair so. 10 2 e.	45	146	46
Saturday	18 Agapetus	12	10 57	 20	4 11	♂ ☾ ☿ ☾ rises 4 24 m. ☾ in ☿	45	156	45

33] 10th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 19. Days' length 13 hours 28 min.

Sunday	19 Sebaldus	1	11 48	 2	sets	 19 gr. libr. east ☾ Eclipse Invisible	35	166	44
Monday	20 Bernard	1	even- ing 38	 14	7 29	 ♀ rises 7 39 e.	35	176	43
Tuesday	21 Rebecca	2	1 28	 28	8 1	♂ Stationary	35	186	42
Wednesday	22 Philibert	3	2 17	 10	8 35	♂ rises 12 58 morn.	35	206	40
Thursday	23 Zacheus	3	3 7	 22	9 9	♂ ☾ ☾ enters ☿	25	216	39
Friday	24 <i>St. Barthol.</i>	4	3 58	 8	9 43	♀ sets 8 24 e.	25	226	38
Saturday	25 Ludovicus	5	4 51	 21	10 19	Markab so. 12 58 m.	25	236	37

34] 11th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 18. Days' length 13 hours 12 min.

Sunday	26 Samuel	6	5 45	 6	10 59	 26. Dog days end	25	246	36
Monday	27 Gebhard	7	6 42	 19	11 49	 ☾ in per. ♂ rises 4 17 m	15	266	34
Tuesday	28 <i>St. Augustin</i>	8	7 40	 0	morn.	♂ rises 7 6 e. ☾	15	276	33
Wednesday	29 <i>St. John beh.</i>	9	8 38	 13	12 42	♂  ♀ gr. Elong. west ♀ rises 4 13 m.	15	286	32
Thursday	30 Benjamin	10	9 36	 25	1 39	♀ in ☿ ♀ rises 12 33 m.	05	296	31
Friday	31 Paulinus	11	10 31	 7	2 29	Polaris south 2 48 m. ☾ in ☿	05	316	29

August has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Full moon the 4th, at 7 o'clock 59 minutes in the morning; wind and rain.

Last quarter the 11th, at 9 o'clock 47 minutes in the evening; rain.

New moon the 19th, at 8 o'clock 27 minutes in the evening; rain.

First quarter the 26th, at 7 o'clock 42 minutes in the evening; clear.

Probable State of the Weather.

AUGUST: 1st, 2d, 3d, clear and cool; 4th, 5th, wind and rain; 6th, 7th, clear; 8th, 9th, cloudy; 10th, 11th, rain; 12th, 13th, 14th, sultry; 15th, 16th, 17th, clear and dry; 18th, 19th, 20th, thunderstorms; 21st, 22d, 23d, clear and warm; 24th, 25th, 26th, clear and sultry; 27th, 28th, cloudy; 29th, 30th, 31st, clear and warm.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	6	Clarion	13	Venango	27
Perry	6	Wyoming	13	Mifflin	27
Susquehanna	13	Adams	20	Tioga	27
Northampton	13	Washington	20	York	27
Chester	13	Centre	27	Westmoreland	27

SUMMER HINTS FOR HORSE KEEPERS.

Many horses are overfed during the warm months. During such weather the vitality of the animal is liable to be weakened and the digestive organs are more easily deranged than in winter. Animals of all kinds which are receiving a full ration of grain should be carefully watched for the first hint of failing digestion. Lessened appetite is a warning; no more should be fed in any case than the animals eat with a relish. If the hard-worked animal is found to leave his feed in whole or part, the amount of work should be lessened and the amount of grain decreased, for a time at least. An allowance of salt is of great importance in keeping the digestion correct. An hour or more at pasture in the evening with a chance to roll, will do much to cheer up the hardworked animal.

Overfeeding with hay is practiced by most farmers. It is a mistaken kindness and a source of a long list of ills. It is a waste of hay and exhausts the digestive system and results in starving coats and labored breathing. The stomach of the horse is small, hence it should not be required to go all day without food. He should have a small ration of grain at noon.

A horse doing his round of work anticipates his feeding hour, and if there is irregularity and uncertainty there are always unsatisfactory results.

Always water the horse before feeding. Most horses will drink a limited quantity after eating.

—To Be Exact.—“Your wife says that the new gown of hers cost her \$65.”

“That isn't so.”

“No?”

“No; it cost me that sum.”



PROFITS FROM SPRAYING.

Sprayed Potatoes Yield 317 Bushels per Acre, Unsprayed 56.

The Vermont experiment station furnishes some interesting data upon this subject. Last August it sprayed a portion of a potato field located beside one of the most traveled roads leading into Burlington. The soil was a well drained, sandy loam sod, well manured, plowed in the spring and planted late in May. Two-thirds of the piece was sprayed on August 9 and September 5 with standard bordeaux-paris-green mixture (six pounds of copper sulphate, four pounds stone lime, one-half pound paris green, 40 gallons of water); one-third was sprayed solely with paris green.

The late blight (which directly or indirectly causes most of the loss from the rot of the tubers) was first seen on the unsprayed rows on August 21. It spread very slowly, but, when the tops were killed by frost on September 23, fully 90 per cent. of the foliage on the unsprayed rows was dead, being mostly killed by this disease. No late blight could be found at this time on the sprayed rows where fully 90 per cent. of the leaves were alive.

The crop was dug on October 3. The sprayed rows yielded at the rate of 344 bushels per acre, and the unsprayed rows at the rate of 301 bushels per acre, a gain in total yield of only 43 bushels. But when the rotten tubers were sorted out the sprayed area produced at the rate of 317 bushels per acre of sound, marketable potatoes, and the unsprayed area at the rate of 56 bushels per acre of sound marketable potatoes. Eight per cent. of the crop on the sprayed area was rotted, while 80 per cent. of that grown in the unsprayed area was lost by rot. The net gain was 261 bushels per acre as a result of spraying with bordeaux mixture. Potatoes sold in Burlington for 60 cents per bushel. It cost about \$6 per acre to spray, leaving a net gain of \$150.

These results are exceptional; but there were many fields last fall, especially in Northern Vermont, where there was as great or even greater loss from rot. Some were hardly worth digging. Are you planning to harvest 56 of 317 bushels of potatoes per acre this year? Do you expect to leave 80 or only 8 per cent. of your crop in the field? Why not plant less land and still raise as many bushels? It's one way to solve the help problem. Bordeaux mixture ought not to cost over \$3 per acre for each application.

SEPTEMBER, 9th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. W. h.	Moon south. h. m.	Moons. Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars	Sun fast m	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.
Saturday	1 Egidius	12	11 24	20	2 53	♂ rises 4 14 morn.	05	326	28
35] 12th Sunday after Trinity. Mark 7. Days' length 12 hours 54 min.									
Sunday	2 Eliza	1	morn.	♂	2	rises. ♀ 2. ☾ gr. libration west ♂ h ☾	05	336	27
Monday	3 Mansuetus	2	12 14	♂	15	7 16 ☾ 7* rises 9 32 e.	15	356	25
Tuesday	4 Moses	3	1 2	♂	29	7 46 ♂ ☾ 8 h ☾	15	366	25
Wednesd	5 Nathaniel	3	1 48	♂	9	8 16 Spica sets 7 55 e.	15	376	23
Thursday	6 Magnus	4	2 32	♂	29	8 44 ♀ sets 8 1 e.	25	386	22
Friday	7 Regina	5	3 16	♂	8	9 14 Achernar so. 2 30 m.	25	396	21
Saturday	8 Nat. V. M.	6	4 0	♂	21	9 47 ♀ south 11 45 morn.	25	416	19
36] 13th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 10. Days' length 12 hours 36 min.									
Sunday	9 Bruno	6	4 45	♂	10 23	☾ in apogee ♂ rises 4 12 m. ☾	35	426	18
Monday	10 Pulcheria	7	5 30	♂	13 11	10. Hamel south 2 46 m.	35	446	16
Tuesday	11 Protus	8	6 18	♂	27 11 31	♂ rises 11 53 e.	35	456	15
Wednesd	12 J. Wickliffe	9	7 6	♂	11 morn.	♂ ☾ ♂ gr. Hel. lat. north ♂ Ψ ☾	45	466	14
Thursday	13 Amatus	10	7 56	♂	25 12 58	♀ sets 7 45 e.	45	476	13
Friday	14 Elev. Holy ✠	11	8 49	♂	8 1 55	♂ Stationary gr. hel. lat north ☾ in ☾	45	486	12
Saturday	15 Nicetas	11	9 37	♂	20 1 55	☾ gr. libration east	55	506	10
37] 14th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 17. Days' length 12 hours 18 min.									
Sunday	16 Euphemia	12	10 28	♂	2 4 1	♂ ☾ ♂ rises 4 4 m.	55	516	9
Monday	17 Lampertus	12	11 19	♂	15 5 6	☾ in Aphelion ♂ ☾	55	536	7
Tuesday	18 Siegfried	1	evening 9	♂	28 sets	18. ♀ rises 11 31 e	65	546	6
Wednesd	19 Emberday	2	1 0	♂	11 7 6	♂ south 10 58 e.	65	556	5
Thursday	20 Jonas	3	1 52	♂	25 7 41	♀ gr. Elong. e 46° 29'	65	576	3
Friday	21 St. Matthew	4	2 45	♂	9 8 18	☾ in per. ♂ ☾ ♀ sets 7 35 e.	75	586	2
Saturday	22 Maurice	5	3 40	♂	24 8 59	Markab so. 10 54 e.	76	596	1
38] 15th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 6. Days' length 12 hours 00 min.									
Sunday	23 Hoseas	6	4 37	♂	7 9 44	Autumn commences Day and Night equal ☾ ent. ☾	76	06	0
Monday	24 St. John con.	6	5 35	♂	23 10 36	♂ ☾ ☾ Superior	86	25	58
Tuesday	25 Cleophas	7	6 33	♂	6 11 33	25. ♂ h ☾ ♀ rises 11 6 e ☾	86	35	57
Wednesd	26 Justina	8	7 30	♂	18 morn.	♂ rises 3 56 morn.	86	45	56
Thursday	27 Cosmus	9	8 25	♂	0 12 33	♂ south 10 25 e. ☾ in ☾	96	55	55
Friday	28 Wenceslaus	10	9 18	♂	12 1 18	☾ ☾ ☾ ♀ sets 7 24 e.	96	75	53
Saturday	29 St. Michael	10	10 8	♂	25 2 17	☾ gr. libration west	106	85	52
39] 16th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 7. Days' length 11 hours 40 min.									
Sunday	30 Jerome	10	11 58	♂	8 3 12	♂ h ☾ Andromeda south 11 37 e.	106	105	50

SATURN (♄) is on the 4th in Opposition with the Sun and shines all night.

September has 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Full moon the 2d, at 6 o'clock 36 minutes in the evening; windy and rain.

Last quarter the 10th, at 3 o'clock 53 minutes in the evening; changeable.

New moon the 18th, at 7 o'clock 33 minutes in the morning; rain.

First quarter the 25th, at 1 o'clock 11 minutes in the morning; clear.

Probable State of the Weather.

SEPTEMBER: 1st, 2d, 3d, wind and rain; 4th, 5th, warm and sultry; 6th, 7th, 8th, clear; 9th, 10th, 11th, changeable; 12th, cloudy; 13th, 14th, 15th, clear and warm; 16th, 17th, 18th, thunderstorms; 19th, 20th, warm; 21st, 22d, 23d, stormy; 24th, 25th, 26th, clear and cool; 27th, 28th, frosty, 29th, 30th, clear.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Beaver	3	Northumberl'nd	3	Elk	17
Schuylkill	3	Allegheny	3	Union	17
Philadelphia	3	Franklin	3	Potter	17
Bedford	3	Erie	3	Delaware	17
Cameron	3	Butler	3	Forest	17
Indiana	3	Crawford	10	Montour	17
Junata	3	Bucks	10	Lebanon	17
Fayette	3	Jefferson	10	Mercer	17
Cambria	3	Clearfield	10	Dauphin	24
Armstrong	3	Lawrence	10	Somerset	24
Lycoming	3	Berks	10	Sullivan	24
Bradford	3	Huntingdon	10	Monroe	24
Warren	3	Cumberland	10	Clinton	24
Lehigh	3	Lancaster	10	Columbia	24

VALUE OF THE APPLE CROP.

Apples are among the important agricultural products of the United States. The average annual yield in this country is about 176,000,000 bushels. Of course, the total varies from time to time. The value of the apple crop has come to be recognized of late and especial care has been directed to the raising of the best varieties. The average yearly output of New York state is 24,111,000 bushels. Pennsylvania comes next with 24,060,000 bushels, while Ohio and other Middle Western states are large growers. The exportation of apples has also become a considerable trade. In good years we sell abroad not less than 3,000,000 bushels. The foreign appetite for American apples is growing, as they are recognized as most healthful and appetizing articles of food. They have a quality and relish not found in any product of foreign lands. There was a time when apples for the use of the household of Queen Victoria were imported directly from the farm of an American producer.

—Faint Praise.—“Yes,” said Newliwed, “my wife and I are housekeeping now. She prepared our first dinner last night with her own fair hands.”

“How was it?” asked Bacheller.

“Well, the nuts and raisins were fine.”







BAD-FLAVORS IN EGGS.

They Are Caused by the Food the Hens Eat and Change of Ration Cures the Evil.










Farmers have known for years that when onions were fed to hens they imparted their flavor to the eggs. Now, an experiment station has very carefully proved it by a thorough trial, but they claim that it required some 15 days before they could detect the flavor. Their onions or garlic must have been very mildly flavored, or the hens were not very hungry for them. When we learned it by experience, throwing some partly decayed onions into the henyard, it took but a day or two to detect the flavor in the egg, and in a week the egg had a stronger flavor than a raw onion, says the American Cultivator. But then we had not learned to give the hens green food during the winter, only as we had it from the table waste, which was not a large amount, just cabbage leaves, parings of roots and such material from a small family. It does not take a week to give a fishy flavor to eggs if hens are fed freely on fish when hungry for animal food, and it is manifest all the sooner if the fish is a little stale, and decaying meat, not sweet enough for table use, will flavor eggs just as quickly as it does milk when fed to cows, and we only wonder that the experiment station should have thought it was necessary to prove it. Now, they only need another experiment to prove what others have proved long ago, that decaying meat or fish, if fed to hens in sufficient quantity, will cause rapid decay of eggs, or of the flesh of the fowl, if they are slaughtered within from one to three days after it has been fed. And yet the fowl while alive may seem none the worse for it, and perhaps be none the worse for it a week later if its use is discontinued, as the bacteria that cause rapid decay cannot work in the living body, and will perish there in about a week in a healthy fowl. This is our reason for objecting to the raw cut bone and meat, so much advocated now. If fresh it is all right except in the point of cost, but decay has usually begun in it before the poultry keeper can buy it, or he will buy enough to last several days, and it has had time to acquire a bad odor and flavor and the germs of decay.

—If your fowls are kept in pens do not forget to give them some sort of green feed every day.










OCTOBER, 10th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days	H W	Moon south h. m.	Moons Place	Moon R & S h m	Miscellaneous Particulars	sun fast m	Sun rises h m	Sun sets. h. m.
Monday	1 Remigius	12	11 41	 20	4 14	 ♂ rises 3 52 m.	10 6	11 5	49
Tuesday	2 Christopher Columbus	1	morn.	 4	rises.	 2. ♀ rises 10 42 e.	10 6	12 5	48
Wednesday	3 Jairus	1	12 26	 19	6 44	 ♀ Hamel south 1 16 m.	11 6	13 5	47
Thursday	4 Franciscus	2	1 10	 0	7 12	♂ south 9 56 e.	11 6	15 5	45
Friday	5 Placidus	3	1 54	 13	7 46	♀ sets 7 14 e.	12 6	16 5	44
Saturday	6 Fides	4	2 39	 26	8 19	 ♀ Algol so. 2 4 m.	12 6	17 5	43








40] 17th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 14. Days' length 11 hours 42 min.

Sunday	7 Amelia	5	3 24	 8	8 59	♂ in apo. Sirius ris. 12 44 m.	12 6	19 5	41
Monday	8 Pelagius	6	4 11	 22	9 39	♂ in ♂ rises 3 48 m.	12 6	20 5	40
Tuesday	9 Dionysius	6	4 58	 41	10 25	 ♂ ♀ rises 10 17 e.	13 6	21 5	39
Wednesday	10 Gereon	7	5 47	 19	11 11	 ♂ ♀ gr. hel. lat. south	13 6	23 5	37
Thursday	11 Burkhard	8	6 36	 2	morn.	♂ south 9 27 e.	13 6	24 5	36
Friday	12 Veritas	9	7 26	 16	12 41	♀ sets 6 53 e. ♂ in ♂	13 6	25 5	35
Saturday	13 Coloman	10	8 16	 28	1 40	♂ gr. libration east	14 6	27 5	33







41] 18th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 22. Days' length 11 hours 4 min.

Sunday	14 Fortunata	10	9 6	 13	2 41	Antares sets 7 28 e.	14 6	28 5	32
Monday	15 Hedwig	11	9 56	 27	3 52	♂ ♀ rises 3 44 m.	14 6	29 5	31
Tuesday	16 Gallus	12	10 47	 9	5 12	 station-ary ♀ rises 9 51 e.	14 6	30 5	30
Wednesday	17 Florentina	12	11 40	 23	sets.	 17. ♂ in Aphelion	15 6	32 5	28
Thursday	18 St. Luke, ev.	1	even- ing 33	 7	6 24	♂ in Aphelion ♂ ♀	15 6	33 5	27
Friday	19 Ptolomy	2	1 29	 22	6 54	♂ in per. ♀ south 8 54 e.	15 6	34 5	26
Saturday	20 Felicianus	3	2 28	 4	7 42	♂ ♀ ♀ sets 6 47 e.	15 6	35 5	25

42] 19th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 9. Days' length 10 hours 46 min.

Sunday	21 Ursula	4	3 27	 16	8 30	Rigel south 3 13 m.	15 6	37 5	23
Monday	22 Cordula	4	4 27	 28	9 26	♂ ♀ rises 3 36 m.	15 6	38 5	22
Tuesday	23 Severinus	5	5 26	 10	10 24	♀ rises 9 25 e. ♂ enters	16 6	39 5	21
Wednesday	24 Salome	6	6 22	 22	11 20	♂ 24. Fomal south 9 40 even. ♂ in ♂	16 6	41 5	19
Thursday	25 Crispin	7	7 15	 3	morn.	♀ gr. brilliancy	16 6	42 5	18
Friday	26 Amandus	8	8 6	 15	12 33	♂ gr. libration west	16 6	43 5	17
Saturday	27 Sabina	9	8 53	 27	1 27	♂ ♀ ♀ south 8 21 e.	16 6	44 5	16

43] 20th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 22. Days' length 10 hours 30 min.

Sunday	28 Simon Jud.	11	9 39	 11	2 17	♀ sets 6 29 e.	16 6	45 5	15
Monday	29 Zwinglius	11	10 23	 24	3 6	♂ station-ary rises 3 30 m.	16 6	47 5	13
Tuesday	30 Serapion	12	11 7	 8	4 5	 Altair sets 11 54 e.	16 6	48 5	12
Wednesday	31 Reformation	1	11 50	 22	rises.	 31. Procyon rises 10 56 e.	16 6	49 5	11

October has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Full moon the 2d, at 7 o'clock 48 minutes in the morning; cool and rainy.

Last quarter the 10th, at 10 o'clock 39 minutes in the morning; rain.

New moon the 17th, at 5 o'clock 42 minutes in the evening; clear and cold.

First quarter the 24th, at 8 o'clock 49 minutes in the morning; changeable.

Full moon the 31st, at 11 o'clock 45 minutes in the evening; clear.

Probable State of the Weather.

OCTOBER: 1st, 2d, 3d, cool rain; 4th, 5th, 6th, clear; 7th, 8th, cloudy; 9th, 10th, rain; 11th, 12th, 13th, clear and cool; 14th 15th, 16th, cloudy; 17th, 18th, 19th, clear and cold; 20th, 21st, rain; 22d, 23d, 24th, changeable; 25th, 26th, rain; 27th, 28th, 29th, clear; 30th, 31st, warm.

SUPREME COURT—at Pittsburgh

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	1	M'Kean	1	Carbon	8
Fulton	1	Wayne	1	Lackawanna	15
Luzerne	1	Montgomery	1	York	15
Allegheny	1	Greene	8	Pike	15
Blair	1	Northampton	8	Chester	22
Snyder	1				

TO AVOID FIRES ON FARMS.

Some excellent suggestions on the above subject are given in the Farmers' Voice of recent date:

Whenever a farmer has not a good big bank account, it is his duty to keep his buildings and contents insured, as a fire might bankrupt him. We do not advise heavy insurance, as the insured ought to carry enough of his own risk to make him very careful and watchful over his own property. Matches should be kept in metal or earthenware receptacles, and those carried away from the house be kept in small metal boxes, never loose in pockets, as many farmers do.

A good, strong ladder, long enough to reach the eaves of the highest building on the farm, should be kept where it can be had the darkest of nights, and if roofs are of shingles and very steep, a light scaling ladder such as metal roof painters use, is needed. One hundred feet of light "picket chain" costs but \$2, and can be used to throw over buildings with roofs too steep to scale, and a fire fighter can use this to help himself up.

A few pails of water always should be kept handy in case of fire, as one gallon of water at the start is worth a barrel after the fire has had ten minutes' headway.

—Not a Fit Associate.—Mother—"Johnny, stop using such dreadful language!"

Johnny—"Well, mother, Shakespeare uses it."

Mother—"Then don't play with him; he's no fit companion for you."



MILK FEVER, ITS PREVENTION.

Milk Fever, its Prevention and Cure, seems to be a continual topic in all the agricultural papers, says John Gilbert, in The Dairy, England. Cures are always doubtful, though they may be more easily effected now than years ago; but prevention must be the better object to have in view. In the many articles I have read I have come across a really clean bill of any considerable record. I will introduce my plan of prevention by stating that I have milked about 80 cows, and calved quite 100 a year (as I buy in-calvers), and for the last 12 years without one single sign of a case, though previously I had lost many. I may say that I had the tip quite by accident from, in my opinion, without doubt, the very best dairy farmer in England. The plan is too simple for many to believe in its effectiveness, but I am open to wager anyone the odds of two to one annually, that I do not have a single case. The plan is as follows:

Every cow coming with her third calf or over, shall be liberally fed on usual keep, according to time of year; in winter she shall be kept in a box (loose) when expected to calve. She shall have one to two pints best linseed oil, a day or so before calving, and again twelve hours after calving; bran mash an hour or so after calving, and bran mash with chaff and hay for two days. The cow and calf shall lay loose, but the cow shall not be milked for at least forty-eight hours after calving. In the case of a dead or weakly calf, about a quart may be milked four times in twenty-four hours.




And this is the whole secret. To many it may seem unnatural but a heavy milking cow is an unnatural animal. And is it natural to take from a cow just calved what the calf would not take until a month old? The strain on the system in replenishing the milk supply is I think, the sole cause of milk fever, together with the neglected state of the bowels.

—She Knew.—Passing through the country, a tramp stopped at a farmhouse and said:








"It is needless to ask you the question, madam. You know what I want."

"Yes," replied the lady, "I know what you want badly, but I've only one bar of soap in the house and the servant is using it. Come again some other time."









NOVEMBER, 11th Month.

Weeks and Days	Remarkable Days	H W h	Moon south h m.	Moons Place	Moon R & S h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars	sun fast m	Sun rises h m	Sun sets. h m
Thursday	1 <i>All Saints</i>	2	morn.	 7	5 45	7* south 1 0 morn.	166	51	5 9
Friday	2 <i>All Souls</i>	2	12 34	 21	6 18	Markab south 8 10 e.	166	52	5 8
Saturday	3 Theophilus	3	1 19	 6	6 54	♀ sets 6 15 e.	166	53	5 7

44] 21st Sunday after Trinity. John 4. Days' length 10 hours 12 min.

Sunday	4 Charlotte	4	2 16		20	7 33	☾ in apogee	h sets 1 14m	☾	166	54	5	6
Monday	5 Malachi	5	2 53		5	8 18	♂ rises 3 23	morn.		166	55	5	5
Tuesday	6 Leonard	6	3 41		19	9 6	♂ ☾ ☽ ☽ ☾ ☽	ris. 8 29e		166	56	5	4
Wednesd	7 Engelbert	6	4 3		1	9 56	♂ gr. hel. lat. south			166	57	5	3
Thursday	8 Cecilia	7	5 18		13	10 57	Polaris south 10 17 e.	☾ in ☽		166	58	5	2
Friday	9 Theodore	8	6 7		27	11 58	9. ♀ stationery ♂ gr. Elong east			166	59	5	1
Saturday	10 Mart. Luther	9	6 56		9	morn.	☾ gr. libr. e. [♂ sets 5 44e			167	05	0	0

45] 22d Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 18. Days' length 9 hours 58 min.

Sunday	11 Melanchton	9	7	44		23	12	59	♀ sets 5 49 e.	16	7	14	59
Monday	12 Jonas	10	8	34		8	1	31	Hamel south 10 32m.	16	7	24	58
Tuesday	13 Winebert	11	9	24		20	2	38	♂♂ station-ary ♂ rises 3 19 m.	15	7	34	57
Wednesday	14 Levin	12	10	17		0	3	45	♂ rises 7 56 e.	15	7	44	56
Thursday	15 Leopold	12	11	12		15	4	53	♂♀ Algol south 11 20 e.	15	7	54	55
Friday	16 Ottomar	1	evening	10		29	sets.		♂♀ in Andromeda per. south 7 44 e.	15	7	64	54
Saturday	17 Alpheus	2	1	11		11	6	12	♂♀♂♂ sets 12 24m	15	7	74	53

46] 23d Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 22. Days' length 9 hours 44 min.

Sunday	18 Gelasius	3	2	13	25	7	14	Aldebaran south	12 41 morn.	157	84	52	
Monday	19 Elizabeth	4	3	15	8	8	15	♂ H ♀	Stationary	147	94	51	
Tuesday	20 Amos	4	4	14	24	9	18	♂	rises 3 11 m. in 8	147	104	50	
Wednesd	21 Off. V. Mary	5	5	11	7	10	24	☾	☾ rises 7 25 e.	147	114	49	
Thursday	22 Alphonsus	6	6	3	23	11	30	☾	22 Capella so. 12 56 even. ☉	ent	147	124	48
Friday	23 Clement	7	6	52	6	morn.	☾	gr. libr. west	♂ h ☾	137	134	47	
Saturday	24 Chrisogenes	8	7	38	22	12	33	h	sets 11 55 e.	137	134	47	

47] 24th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 9. Days' length 9 hours 32 min

Sunday	25 Catherine	8	8	22	2	1	2	Canopus south 27 m.	137	144	46
Monday	26 Conrad	9	9	5	15	2	9	King Rigel so. 1251 m	127	154	45
Tuesday	27 Josaphat	10	9	49	27	3	5	♂ rises 3 7 morn.	127	164	44
Wednesday	28 Guntherus	11	10	32	9	4	2	♂ rises 6 56 e.	127	174	43
Thursday	29 Saturn	12	11	17	24	5	1	♂♀☉ Inferior	117	174	43
Friday	30 St. Andrew	12	morn.		8	rises.		☉♂☉ Superior	117	184	42

VENUS (♀) is on the 29th in Inferior Conjunction with the Sun and passes from Evening to Morning Star.

November has 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Last quarter the 9th, at 4 o'clock 44 minutes in the morning; cold rain.

New moon the 16th, at 3 o'clock 36 minutes in the morning; windy.

First quarter the 22d, at 7 o'clock 39 minutes in the evening; clear and frosty.

Full moon the 30th, at 6 o'clock 7 minutes at the evening; snow.

Probable State of the Weather.

NOVEMBER: 1st, 2d, changeable; 3d, 4th, 5th, clear; 6th, 7th, 8th, clear; 9th, 10th, 11th, cold rain; 12th, 13th, 14th, clear and cold; 15th, 16th, 17th, windy; 18th, 19th, clear; 20th, changeable; 21st, 22d, 23d, clear and frosty; 24th, 25th, cloudy; 26th, 27th, 28th, changeable; 29th, 30th, wind and snow.

GENERAL ELECTION 6
SUPREME COURT—at Philadelphia 19

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Schuylkill	5	Wyoming	12	Perry	19
Philadelphia	5	Lehigh	12	Lancaster	19
Cumberland	12	Cameron	12	Luzerne	19
Crawford	12	Erie	12	Centre	26
Susquehanna	12	Clarion	12	Venango	26
Adams	12	Washington	12	Tioga	26
Westmoreland	12	Bedford	19	Lycoming	26
Mifflin	12	Elk	19		

WHEN FARM ANIMALS DIE.

Each year there are many thousands of cows, horses and sheep that die of sickness or accident whose hides will bring good prices if taken off properly and promptly salted and sent to market. It is more important to salt hides taken from dead animals than those that are slaughtered, for the sticking draws out most of the blood from the hides as well as the meat of such. Not so with the animal that dies without being bled; hence the necessity of prompt and well salting. To do this, it requires a bucket of salt to a good-sized hide; smaller ones in proportion. Such hides if well taken off and not cut with holes will bring full value. The wool from dead sheep, when the hide is spoiled, is worth saving also. If farmers will carry out our suggestions, they will thank us for telling them of it. Take them off right, follow instructions on salting and they will get number one price if sent to a good firm. They should not be deceived by buyers at home, who tell them that hides and skins from dead animals are not worth half the price of those from slaughtered animals.

—A natural Inference.—“Oh, John,” said Mrs. Bagen, looking up from her paper, “Who do you think is dead?”

“Good gracious! Poor Dumley!” exclaimed her husband.

“Oh, no. What made you think it was he?”

“I met him yesterday and gave him one of those cigars you gave me on my birthday.”



CONCRETE ON THE FARM.

It can be used not only for Cisterns and Floors but for Fence Posts also.

There is little excuse for up to date farmers wading around in the mud, when concrete walks may be had around house and barn with a very small outlay of money, provided the man is handy and can do the work himself after a little instruction, says Rural New Yorker. Besides the making of walks concrete is being used in many other ways advantageously and economically. During the past season we have seen fence posts made from stone and concrete that are much cheaper than the cut stone posts, and just as durable. The plan of making the posts was to dig down two feet into the ground, or perhaps deeper in soft ground, and then make a box the size of post wanted which was filled with the concrete and topped out according to fancy. When hinges or eyes were wanted for hanging gates holes were bored in the box and the eyes inserted before the filling was done, taking care to have same anchored well in the post. A concrete floor is easily made in houses built of stone or brick, and renders a residence practically fireproof. We saw floors of this kind made last season that seems to be perfection. A wooden floor is first made of rough lumber and on this laid wire cloth, in which the concrete is spread six inches thick. When it dries the wooden floor is removed and the concrete is made by mixing together Portland cement, sand and coal cinders. It is said to cost but little more than a first-class floor made of wood, including the joists. We have seen a number of cisterns made out of concrete, no brick being used for walling up. In making a cistern of this kind it is necessary to have a rough wooden wall made about three inches all around from the dirt and fill in space with concrete. After the wood wall is removed one coat of cement completes the cisterns, and it is there for all the time to come. The greatest objection to iron fence posts is that they are not solid in the ground, being so small. By using a bed of concrete and the base of all iron posts set in it will be found that they will stand as well as any other post.

—Care and fertilizers make the farm; care and feed make the stock.

December has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

First quarter the 8th, at 8 o'clock 45 minutes in the evening; clear and frosty.

New moon the 15th, at 1 o'clock 54 minutes in the afternoon; snow and rain.

First quarter the 22d, at 10 o'clock 3 minutes in the morning; high wind and cold.

Full moon the 30th, at 1 o'clock 43 minutes in the afternoon; snow.

Probable State of the Weather.

DECEMBER: 1st, 2d, 3d, cold; 4th, 5th, 6th, windy; 7th, 8th, 9th, clear; 10th, 11th, 12th, changeable; 13th, 14th, 15th, rain or snow; 16th, 17th, 18th, clear and cold; 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, high wind; 23d, 24th, 25th, changeable; 26th, 27th, 28th, clear and cold; 29th, 30th, 31st, snow.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	3 Butler	3 Monroe	10
Bucks	3 Beaver	3 Berks	10
Armstrong	3 Cambria	3 Huntingdon	10
Allegheny	3 Warren	3 Clearfield	10
Fayette	3 Wayne	3 Somerset	10
Indiana	3 Montgomery	3 Montour	17
Bradford	3 Lebanon	10 Pike	17
Franklin	3 Snyder	10 Union	17
Delaware	3 Northampton	10 Potter	17
Columbia	3 Jefferson	10 Forest	17
Juniata	3 Sullivan	10 Lawrence	17
Northumberland	3 McKean	10	17

THE SONG OF THE SHEPHERDS.

By Edwin Markham.

And the shepherds returned, glorifying and praising God for all the things that they had heard and seen.—Luke ii. 20.

It was near the first cock-crowing,

And Orion's wheel was going,

When an angel stood before us and our hearts were sore afraid.

Lo, his face was like the lightning,

When the walls of heaven are whitening,

And he brought us wondrous tidings of joy that shall not fade.

Then a Splendor shone around us,

In the still field where he found us,

A-watch upon the Shepherd Tower and waiting for the light;

There where David as a stripling

Saw the ewes and lambs go a rippling

Down the little hills and hollows at the falling of the night.



Oh, what tender, sudden faces

Filled the old familiar places,

The barley-fields where Ruth of old went gleaning with the birds!

Down the skies the host came swirling,

Like sea-waters white and whirling,

And our hearts were strangely shaken by the wonder of their words.

Haste, O people: all are bidden—

Haste from places, high or hidden:

In Mary's Child the Kingdom comes, the heaven in beauty bends!

He has made all life completer;

He has made the Plain Way sweeter,

For the stall is His first shelter and cattle His first friends.

He has come! the skies are telling;

He has quit the glorious dwelling;

And first the tidings came to us, the humble shepherd folk.

He has come to field and manger,

And no more is God a stranger:

He comes as Common Man at home with cart and crooked yoke.

As the shade of a cool cedar

To the traveler in gray Kedar

Will be the kingdom of His love, the kingdom without end.

Tongues and ages may disclaim Him,

Yet the Heaven of heavens will name Him

Lord of peoples, Light of nations, elder Brother, tender Friend.



A Seedless, Coreless, Bloomless Apple.

Everyone is familiar with the seedless or navel orange, but the seedless apple is a new fruit on the market.

This marvelous improvement in the common apple, fulfilling in letter as well as in spirit the jest of the schoolboy, who proclaimed that "there ain't going to be no core," would seem to indicate that the new apple will eventually monopolize the markets of the world, for reasons which the appended data clearly point out.

By way of illustration, it may be said that the seedless and coreless apple follows closely the analogue presented by the seedless orange, and is in fact a prototype of the latter. When the seedless orange was introduced to the public, it was regarded in the light of a horticultural wonder, for if there were no seeds, by what uncanny method was their kind propagated?

Shrouded in a mystery such as this, it required some little time for the matter-of-fact virtues to impress themselves and the real merits of the fruit to become known; but once eaten, its subtle qualities were forgotten, and its advantages were quickly appreciated, and from that day to this the old-fashioned variety, with its multiplicity of seeds, has suffered severely, having been almost driven from the market. The reason seedless oranges are universally preferred to those that contain ovules is not because any saving is effected, but simply that the seeds are in the way. The ordinary apple presents a wholly different aspect, for the seeds are inclosed in hard pockets that represent at least one-fourth of the apple, and which cannot be utilized in any way as an article of food, whereas in the seedless variety these disagreeable features are entirely eliminated. Still, what is more to the point of economy,

apples without seeds are also wormless, for it is well known to growers that worms in apples obtain their sustenance not from the meat, but from the seeds; hence it is evident that if a worm was hatched in a seedless apple, it could not live.

The beginning of the seedless apple dates back only a few years, and therefore its history is necessarily brief. All the credit for the propagation of the apple thus far belongs to Mr. John F. Spencer, of Grand Junction, who, struck with the success of the seedless orange, believed that similar results could be obtained with apples.

After several years' experimental research he succeeded in producing five trees that bore seedless, coreless, and wormless apples, and from this little group there has budded two thousand more trees, which at present constitute the entire seedless apple stock of the world; and from these two thousand trees all the rest of the world must be supplied. It is estimated that these will have produced about three hundred and seventy-five thousand nursery trees by the fall of 1905, and that this year at least two million five hundred thousand trees will furnish the supply.

There are many striking peculiarities in the development of the seedless tree, as well as in the fruit. As an instance, it may be cited that the tree is blossomless; and while there is a stamen and a very small quantity of pollen, exactly as in the blossom of the ordinary apple tree, yet the blossom or flower itself is missing. The photograph shows the only bloom, flower, or blossom that ever appears on the seedless apple tree.

The only thing that resembles a blossom comes in the form of several small green leaves that grow around the little apple to shelter it. It is

Agricultural Almanac.

this lack of blossom that makes it almost impossible for the codling moth to deposit its eggs, and this practically insures a wormless apple. As it is the blossom of the common apple tree that is attacked by cold and frost, the seedless apple tree is immune, and the late frosts that play havoc with the apple grower's purse by denuding his orchard may now become a thing of the past, and at the same time prevent worry and increase profits.

The seedless apple tree has a hard, smooth bark, and may be grown in any climate; the meat of the new apple, like that of the seedless orange, is very solid, and in both there is a slightly hardened substance at the navel end. Through long development this has almost disappeared in the orange; and while it is more or less prominent in the seedless apple, it has been materially reduced on the last generation of trees, and all sizes tend to show that it will grow smaller with successive generations, as the navel end of the orange has grown smaller.

The apples, which are of a beautiful dark-red color with yellow strawberry dots, are of a goodly size and have a flavor similar to the Wine Sap.

Courtesy of "Scientific American."

THREE MINUTES TO SPARE.

In Webster's great speech of May 7th, 1834, he said, alluding to England, "Whose morning drum-beat, following the sun, and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England." Centuries ago the Spaniards boasted that "the sun never sets in the Spanish dominions."

By the purchase of the Danish West India Islands a new claimant to this distinction has arisen. The territorial extent of the United States has been carried farther east than heretofore, and now from the most eastern point of these new possessions to the most western extremity of our Asiatic dependencies there is a span of 178 degrees and 23 minutes of longitude. And so it happens that of the United States it may be said, as truly as of England, at the present day, the sun never sets on the dominions of this young republic of the west.

Our mathematically-inclined and geographically-informed readers may be inclined to challenge this statement, seeing that the sun is supposed to shine over exactly one-half of the earth at a time, or 180 degrees of longitude, while, as stated above, the territorial extent of the United States is now 178 degrees and 23 minutes. That would seem to indicate that after the sun has set for the most western Filipino, it would still lack one degree and forty minutes of rising for the American standing on the most eastern cape of the late Danish Antilles.

Nevertheless, it is quite true that the sun never

sets on the United States. As a fact we have a margin of three minutes of longitude. Just twelve seconds of time before the sun sets on the Philippines it rises on the Antilles. This apparent impossibility is explicable from the fact that the common belief that the sun shines over only one-half of the earth at one time is erroneous. In reality, owing to the greater size of the sun as compared with the earth, and owing to refraction caused by the earth's atmosphere, the sun, every day, shines upon 181 degrees and 40 minutes of longitude; that is, upon nearly two degrees more than half way round the earth. Subtracting this distance from 360 degrees, the whole way around the earth, we have 178 degrees and 20 minutes. As the extent of our country is 178 degrees and 23 minutes, it is plain that we have just three minutes to spare!

PRESIDENTS AT CHURCH.

Unlike European monarchs, who usually have a private chaplain and a special place of worship as a part of the "State Church," the President of the United States selects his own place of worship in Washington, much as would any other person who went there to live, and attends its services without ostentation of any sort. Since regular public receptions at the White House have been discontinued, the President's church is generally overrun with sightseers.

Mr. Roosevelt attends Grace Reformed church. Its new edifice, completed since he became President, seats about five hundred persons; before that he worshipped with the society in a chapel less than half as commodious. Presidents Grant, Hayes and McKinley attended Methodist churches. General Garfield, during his long Congressional career, as well as after his elevation to the presidency, was identified with the "Disciples," or "Christians." Their present church is called the "Garfield Memorial."

President Arthur was an Episcopalian, and attended St. John's, just across Lafayette Park, which is but a few steps from the White House. Benjamin Harrison, as a prominent Presbyterian, found his religious home at the Church of the Covenant.

When the President attends church he is allowed to leave the building at the close of the service, before the rest of the congregation leave their pews. The ushers see that this rule is respected. Considering the country's unfortunate experience with assassins, it is a very simple precaution. Two secret service men are also in attendance.

President Roosevelt almost invariably walks to his church, which is less than a mile from the White House.

—Time will not make the great man, but he cannot be made without it.

Agricultural Almanac.

ANECDOTES.

HOW HE BECAME A LAWYER.

The Story of John Sherman's Admission to the Bar.

Gen. Jack Casement, the veteran railroad builder, who fought during the civil war with Gen. Sherman, and who was his intimate friend until the latter's death, tells the story of John Sherman's entrance into the practice of the law, as related by his warrior brother.

When John Sherman was quite young he was taken into the law office of his brother Charles at Mansfield, Ohio, to help about the office and make himself generally useful. One day, when he was in his twenty-first year, he took Charles one side and quietly asked him for a loan of \$50.

"What!" Charles exclaimed. "What do you intend doing with so much money?"

"I am going to Columbus to be admitted to the bar," John replied.

Charles was greatly surprised, as John had never asked him for any advice regarding the profession nor had he ever appeared to be interested to any extent in the study of law.

"You can't be admitted to the bar without some knowledge of the law," said Charles.

John maintained that he knew more about law than some others, and assured his brother that he would try to raise the money somewhere.

"You know," he added, "it will be necessary for me to have respectable clothes and enough money to pay my traveling and hotel expenses."

Charles finally ordered the clothes and provided him with the necessary money. At Columbus, on the day he became of age, John was admitted to the bar. On his return he said to Charles:

"I am going to Iowa to practice law."

Charles remonstrated with him.

"There is room for both of us to practice law here in Mansfield," Charles told him.

They then and there became partners and continued to practice together until the formation of the Republican party, when John was sent from the Mansfield district as a Representative in Congress.

Later he was elected to the United States Senate; and the balance of his life became a very important and interesting part of the history of his country.

WHY HE DID NOT COME TO WORK.

"Philanthropy needs courage," said Sir Thomas Lipton to an American friend who was dining with him in London.

I doubt not that we have thousands of rich men who would be Philanthropists were it not that courage is wanting in them. For the philan-

thropist, when he begins philanthropy, meets with rebuffs, with ingratitude, with opprobrium. If he hasn't courage he soon abandons his charitable deeds.

"I shall never forget my first philanthropic effort. It discouraged me. I loathed philanthropy for a month thereafter.

"I was poor at the time, very poor. In my little shop I had one employee, a boy, of fourteen. In every way I denied myself in order to put my money wherewith to enlarge my business.

"Well, one day I heard my boy complaining that his clothes were so shabby, he was ashamed to go to chapel. 'And there's no chance of a new suit for me this year,' he went on, 'for father's out of work, and it takes all my wages to pay the rent.'

"I thought this matter over carefully. The boy undoubtedly had a shabby look. I took a sovereign out of my bag of savings, and I bought him a warm, stout rig of blue cloth.

"He was pleased, He was grateful. But the next day he didn't come to work.

"I met his mother on the street, and I said to her:

"Where's Jimmie?"

"Why, Mr. Lipton," said the mother, curtsying, 'Jimmy looks so respectable—thanks to you, sir—that I thought I'd send him around the town today to see if he couldn't get a better job.' "

WHAT BOTHERED THE SENATOR.

Shortly after the opening of the 58th Congress one of the new Senators, a man of very moderate means, began to look about for a furnished residence which he desired to lease for six years. Among the many importunate owners there was a woman of considerable wealth, who dogged the Senator's footsteps night and day to the end that she might let him her elegantly furnished mansion in the fashionable quarter of the capitol.

Finally, the Senator consented to inspect the place under the guidance of the lady herself. When the two began a discussion as to the terms of the lease, the owner said:

"Now, my dear Senator, I propose to lease this house to you for a mere song, as I am anxious to secure a tenant who will see that my handsome appointments are not damaged."

"And how much, madam," queried the Senator, "are you going to ask."

"Forty-five hundred dollars," calmly responded the lady, "and at that figure it's a bargain."

Whereupon the Senator of moderate means lapsed into a deep reverie. After an embarrassing silence the owner of the house said:

"Why what are you thinking of, Senator?"

"My dear lady," replied the Senator, "I was just wondering what, in the event of my taking your house, I should do with the remaining \$500 of my salary."

Agricultural Almanac.

"TAD" LINCOLN AND THE BOYS.

Both stewards and the cook had remonstrated with "Master Tad" upon bringing into the kitchen of the White House, "such squads of poor, dirty, hungry street urchins to be fed"; at last Peter said that Mrs. Lincoln must be told.

Tad flew into a rage, ran up-stairs to see his mother himself, and on finding her out searched the place for his busy father.

Meanwhile the small objects of his charity waited at the lower door—for Peter had absolutely refused to let them "step inside."

The indignant boy spied his father just crossing the yard, with head bowed, eyes to the ground, talking earnestly to Mr. Seward as they walked to the Department of State together. He cried out to him at once: "Father! father! can't I bring those poor, cold, hungry boys home with me whenever I want to? Isn't it our kitchen?"

By this time Tad had his father by the hand, who stopped short to listen to the frantic appeal.

"Can't I give them a good warm dinner today, say? They're just as hungry as bears, and two of 'em are the boys of a soldier, too!—and, father, I'm going to discharge Peter this minute, if he don't get out the meat and chicken and pies and all the things we had left yesterday. Say, mayn't I? Isn't it our kitchen, father?"

Secretary Seward was shaking with laughter. Mr. Lincoln turned to him with a twinkle: "Seward, advise me. This case requires diplomacy."

Mr. Seward patted Tad on the back and said he must be careful not to run the Government in debt, and the President took Tad's little brown hands in his own big one, and with a very droll smile bid him to "run along home, and feed the boys," and added, "Tell Peter that you are really required to obey the Bible by getting in the maimed and the blind and that he must be a better Christian than he is!"

In less than an hour Mr. Steward said they passed through the yard on their way to the Cabinet meeting, and no less than ten small boys were sitting with Tad on the lower steps, cracking nuts and having a "State Dinner."

Mr. Lincoln remarked that the "kitchen *was* ours."

IMPORTANCE OF A SINGLE VOTE.

It is a well known fact that Marcus Morton defeated Edward Everett by a single vote. A United States Senator tells a one-vote story about an election in Rhode Island, which is exceedingly interesting.

At the annual election in the spring of 1811 there was a town precinct closely contested by the "peace" and "war" parties.

A Federal "peace" farmer, hurrying down to vote just before closing time, was stopped on the way by finding one of his valuable pigs fast caught in a fence. He tried to pull the pig out and

failed. Then with some difficulty he pried away one of the planks, released the pig, and then hurried to the polling place. Just as he got within a hundred feet of it the town clock struck 6. The polls closed without his vote. The result was that a war representative from that town was elected by one vote. When the General Assembly met a few weeks afterward a "war" Senator was chosen by one majority on joint ballot. In 1812 the declaration of war with England was carried in the Congress by one vote. He commanded the army at the battle of New Orleans, won a great victory, became a popular military hero, was elected and re-elected President; removed all the deposits from national banks, and stirred up affairs generally and all because that pig away up in Rhode Island got fast in a plank fence.

SETTING HIMSELF RIGHT.

George Washington Thomas, an able-bodied negro of Sleepy Hollow, appeared before Magistrate Nussbaum charged with stealing chickens. The negro was accompanied by his lawyer, Col. Simmons, a rising young white attorney. The old Judge sauntered into the dingy court room, where he had reigned for more than twenty years, and, after calling for order, looked around on the little company there assembled. Seeing George Washington Thomas, he pointed to him and said:

"Be you the defendant in this case?"

Quick as a flash George was on his feet, and, not understanding legal terms, he exclaimed politely:

"No, sah; no, sah; I ain't de 'fen'ant; dar's de 'fen'ant ovah dar." And he pointed to his lawyer. There was a general laugh about the room, in which the queer old Judge joined heartily. The dandy felt abashed. He was visibly embarrassed, and, thinking to correct the mistake, if mistake it were, said again, pointing at his lawyer: "Yes, sah; he's de 'fen'ant," and pointing to himself, he said, "I's de gent'man what stole de chickens."

KNEW HOW TO WAIT.

"Supposing you wait here in this comfortable seat by the elevator while I match these two samples of ribbon," said Mrs. Mayfair sweetly to her husband, who had been entrapped into going shopping with her. When she came back she said contritely:

"Have I kept you waiting an unpardonably long time, you poor dear?"

"Oh, I haven't minded it," he said cheerfully. "I just jumped onto a car and ran out to the league grounds and saw most of the ball game, and then I took a little spin in the park with Dorton in his new auto. Did you match the samples?"

"One of them. It's so provoking. I'll have to come in again to-morrow, for they're closing the store now."

Agricultural Almanac.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

—NEW ENGLAND PUDDING.—Roll six crackers fine and soak them in three pints of new milk. Mix one-fourth cup of butter with one cup of sugar, add one-half teaspoon of salt, one teaspoon of cinnamon, nutmeg and mace, mixed in about equal proportions, and six well-beaten eggs. Stir this mixture into the milk and add two cups of the best raisins, half of them seeded, for those that are left whole will have a particularly fine flavor as they burst in eating. Butter a deep pudding dish thickly with cold butter, turn in the pudding and bake very slowly in a moderate oven three or four hours. Set the dish in a pan of water to prevent too rapid cooking. Stir several times, from the bottom up through the middle, to keep the raisins from settling, but do not stir from the sides, otherwise it will not turn out nicely. Let it stand awhile after it is done and then invert on a deep pudding dish. The whey makes a delicious sauce, but some will like a hard sauce also.

—PICKLED FRUITS.—Pears pickled with the skins on are delicious, and by the same rule may be pickled peaches, apples, plums and green gages. For every seven pounds of fruit allow three pounds of sugar and three pints of vinegar. Cover fruit with cold water and bring to a boil. Take out the pears and add sugar to the water. Boil for fifteen minutes, then add vinegar and whole spices (cloves and cassia buds are the best for the pickles). Stick whole cloves into the fruit, and after the vinegar and spice have boiled return the fruit to it and boil until it is soft enough to run a straw through. Generally the liquor has to be boiled down after the fruit is taken out before it can be poured hot over the pickle, which must be sealed at once. The boiling down is necessary as it is desired to keep all the flavor that may have escaped into the vinegar in the cooking.

—TO BAKE POTATOES.—It seems a simple matter, but, like everything else, there's a "how" to it. You can, if you desire, simply wash the potatoes and put them in the oven. That's the wrong way. Then, again, you can, if you desire, rub them well with salt, having first pricked them all over with a fork. A good deal of the salt will be found to adhere, and more than you think will penetrate the tiny holes. The result, as you will find when you eat them, gives to the potato a peculiar piquancy of flavor, rendering them twice as delicious as if the salt bath were omitted.

—POLISHING TABLES.—Who is not tormented with "white spots" on the dining table? To remedy have ready three cloths, and three saucers containing one kerosene, one alcohol, and one sweet oil. Apply the kerosene first of all. If kerosene or raw linseed oil is applied as soon as the spot is first made, it will often remove it at once. After the stain has been allowed to stand for some time, however, first apply the kerosene, then the second cloth with alcohol, and finally the third cloth with sweet oil or linseed oil, rubbing the last in thoroughly, until the spot has disappeared.

—RHUBARB.—Scrape and cut it in pieces about one inch long, then blanch it for two minutes. Put in a saucepan with two or three tablespoonfuls of cold water and set it on a rather sharp fire, toss or stir now and then till done, then sweeten to taste, dish, let cool and serve. Rhubarb is very wholesome and ought to be eaten at least every other day. When prepared as above it may be used for pies.

—TO MAKE PEACH WINE.—Take the peaches, which should be ripe (bruised peaches will do), mash them, stone and all, then let stand about four days. It will not hurt to put a little sugar water over them after they are mashed. After the four days they should be drained off and all the juice pressed out of the pulp. If you have not a wine press, use a bag or burlap to press the juice out. After this is done put about one quart of water to a quart of juice. Then put enough sugar in to float an egg. Then let stand three or four more days and skim the dirt off as it rises to the top, after which put in barrels or jars and let work or ferment until it is done, which will take some time, but do not put cork on until it is done fermenting.

—TWO GOOD HOT SUPPER DISHES.—Mince fine a cupful and a half of cold boiled ham, and slice thin an equal quantity of boiled potatoes. Arrange in alternate layers in an earthen dish, season with salt and pepper to taste. Pour over these a pint of white sauce, sprinkle thickly with bread crumbs and brown in a hot oven.

One cupful of cold boiled ham, chopped fine; mix with one pint of bread crumbs, one cupful of milk, a tablespoonful of butter, and other seasoning to taste; pack in patty pans and break an egg over each. Sprinkle with bread crumbs, dot with butter, and bake until brown.

—FISH BALLS.—One cup of shredded fish cut fine, two cups of raw potatoes peeled and cut up in small dice shape. Boil together until soft. Drain off the water and beat with silver fork till very light. Add one egg, one teaspoonful of butter and a little pepper. Beat again, the more the better. Use earthen or granite dish. Have deep hot lard, take one large spoonful and put it in like pancakes; fry until a nice brown. Lift onto a clean brown paper; set in oven a few minutes then place on hot platter with dropped eggs between, or serve plain, as desired.

—A QUICK DESSERT.—Peel and stew with a good deal of syrup one quart of halved peaches. Do not allow them to be mashed. When cooked put them in a rather large kettle with a close-fitting cover. Mix one pint of prepared flour with one beaten egg and one scant cupful of milk. Drop this like dumplings in the juice over the fruit, cover closely and steam for fifteen minutes. Serve the dumplings and fruit together with sugar and cream or a hard sauce. If done according to directions the dumplings will be as light as a feather.

—APPLE SAUCE CAKE.—The following recipe may help out some housekeepers when eggs are scarce: One cup of sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of butter or pork fat, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon each of cinnamon, cloves, salt and nutmeg. 1 cup of raisins dusted with flour. Put 1 teaspoon of soda in 1 cup of sour apple sauce and beat well together, mix all together and add $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups of flour. Bake 45 minutes in a moderate oven. A part or all of the raisins may be left out and still have a good cake.

—CREAM OF TOMATOES.—Stew enough tomatoes to make a quart, then strain; add a small teaspoonful of salt and a little pepper; scald one quart of milk and thicken with one tablespoonful of butter; add this to the boiling milk, but do not add the tomatoes until the dinner hour; have tureen and soup plates hot, turn in the boiling milk, add a small pinch of soda to the tomatoes, pour them in, mix and serve with crouton.

Agricultural Almanac.

—CROQUETTES OF ODDS AND ENDS.—Any scraps that happen to be left from one or more meals may be utilized in making croquettes, and as the cold weather advances, those odds and ends may be kept until enough is on hand for use. A spoonful or two of frizzled beef and cream, scraps of lean meat, minced beef, hard boiled eggs, cold potatoes, all the scraps and trimmings of the meats and fowls, cold rice, cooked oat meal, crumbs of bread—in fact, anything in too small quantities to be used by itself, will lend itself to this method of using up left-overs. Chop well and season, mix with a raw egg, a little flour, butter, and boiling water enough to enable one to form the mass into croquettes, and then brown well in hot fat in a frying pan or on a griddle. The ingredients should be put together with care, so as to make them easily handled and palatable, and the result will be a very desirable addition to the breakfast or lunch table.

—RAISIN BREAD.—Scald a pint of milk and beat into it a teaspoonful of melted butter and one of salt. When the mixture is lukewarm add half a yeast cake dissolved in a half cupful of warm water, and beat in enough flour to make a good batter. Set in a warm room to rise for eight hours. Beat hard, add a cupful of flour and work in a cupful of halved and seeded raisins, plentifully dredged with flour. Set to rise until light; then bake.

—ORANGE SNOW.—Two tablespoons gelatine soaked in one-half cup cold water; pour over it one and one-half cups boiling water, add one cup sugar, one and one-half cups orange juice, three tablespoons lemon juice; when stiff add one egg, white stiffly beaten; place on ice until ready to serve.

—COMPOTE OF APPLES.—The apples should be pared very nicely and the cores extracted. Boil them in enough water to cover them, to which add the juice of a lemon and peel, which must be as thin as possible. Boil the apples until they are soft, but not until they begin to break. When done, remove them from the water, and lay on a large dish to cool. For every pound of apples allow one pound of sugar and one lemon. Add the sugar to the water in which the apples have been boiled, and boil for 15 minutes. Pour the hot syrup over the cold apples. Put in self-sealing jars, and let them stand a few days before using.

—SHAD ROE AND LETTUCE.—Let the roes stand in cold salted water about 15 minutes then drain. Drop into warm water to which has been added two tablespoonfuls of lemon-juice, and simmer for 15 minutes. Drain, and plunge into cold water, and when cool let them dry. Cut into slices one and one-half inches thick, season with salt and pepper, dip in beaten egg, then in grated bread-crumbs, and fry in boiling lard until a light brown. Line a shallow bowl with crisp lettuce-leaves so as to have the effect of a wreath, put in the broiled roe, piling it rather high in the center, and add a few lettuce-leaves near the top.

—CHOCOLATE ICING.—Put two tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate into a pan, add half a pound of confectioners' sugar, three tablespoonfuls of water and a few drops vanilla extract. Stir till warm and liquid, then use for cakes.

—TROY PUDDING.—One cup molasses, one cup warm water, two and one-half cups flour, one cup raisins, one egg, one teaspoonful soda. Steam two hours.

ANATOMY OF MAN'S BODY,

AS SAID TO BE GOVERNED BY THE TWELVE CONSTELLATIONS.

The Head and Face — ♈ Aries.

Arms,
♊ Gemini.

Heart,
♌ Leo.

Reins,
♎ Libra.

Thighs,
♐ Sagittarius.

Legs,
♑ Aquarius.



The Feet — ♓ Pisces.

Neck,
♉ Taurus.

Breast,
♋ Cancer.

Bowels,
♍ Virgo.

Secrets,
♏ Scorpio.

Knees,
♑ Capricorn.

SHORT ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR 1906.

Being the second after Leap Year, and the 129th of American Independence.

JAN.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
FEB.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
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	25	26	27	28			
MAR.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
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OCT.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
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DEC.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
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	30	31					

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